ANWAARE SHARIAT

ROMAN URDU

Abde Mustafa Publications

ANWAARE

ROMAN URDU

WRITTEN BY:

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Abde Mustafa Publications

All praise to Allah, the Lord of the Creation,
and countless blessings and peace upon
our Master Muhammad, the leader of the Prophets.

Contents

Abde Mustafa Organisation ke baare mein

Abde Mustafa Organisation sana 2014 eiswi se Quraano Sunnat ki taleemaat ko print media aur digital media ke zariye aam karne ke maqsad ke tehat kaam kar rahi hai

• Humare departments aur activities

Hum mukhtalif departments mein kaam kar rahe hain, jinki tafseel darje zel hai:

• Abde Mustafa Publications

Ye humara main department hai jahan mukhtalif mauzuaat aur zubano mein kitabein shaya ki jaati hain, Humari publish ki gai kitabo ko padhne ke liye humari website par jaayein:
www.abdemustafa.org

• Blog

Hum mukhtalif mauzuaat aur zubano mein tehreerein shaya karte hain jo Ilmi aur Tehqeeqi hoti hain, Inhein humare blog par dekha ja sakta hai:
amo.news/blog

• Sabiya Virtual Publication

Ye platform virtual publishing ke liye hai yaani iske tehat kitabo ko digital formats mein internet par publish kiya jaata hai, Is platform se musalsal digital library mein kitabo ka izafa ho raha hai
amo.news/books

• Roman Books

Ye shoba Urdu kitabo ko Roman Urdu mein dhaalne ke liye hai, Daure haazir mein Roman Urdu ke badhte hue istemal ko madde nazar rakhte hue is project ka aaghaz kiya gaya hai

• E Nikah Matrimony Service

Ye ek matrimonial service hai jo khaas Ahle Sunnat Wa Jama'at ke liye shuru ki gai hai, Is service ke zariye sunniyo ka nikah sunniyo se karwaya jaata hai, Ye service sunniyo mein rishte talash karne mein aasani faraham kar rahi hai, Register karne ke liye humari website par jaayein www.enikah.in

• Nikah Again Service

Ye service ta'addude azwaaj yaani ek se zaaid nikah (polygamy) ko riwaaj dene ke liye shuru ki gai hai

• Technical Sunni

Technology se judi malumaat ko aam karne ke liye is muhim ka aaghaz kiya gaya hai, Is mein hum ek munfarid andaaz mein technology se related information ko pesh karte hain taaki qaum usse faida utha sake

Mazeed malumaat ke liye ya kisi tarah ki shikayat darj karne ke liye bila jhijak hum se rabta karein

Abde Mustafa Organisation

Pehli nazar

“Anware Shariat” urf “Achchi Namaz” jis mein zaroori aqeede aur rozana pesh aane wale namaz waghaira ke sharai masail ka bayan hai aur jise hum ne 20 saal fatawa likhne ke tajarba ke baad murattab kiya hai.

Is kitab mein agar kahin koi ghalati nazar aaye to zaroor muttala farmayein taaki dusri isha'at mein uski tasheeh kar di jaaye, Dua hai ke Maula ta'ala is kitab ko quboole aam ka sharf ata farmaye aur ise mere liye tosha -e- aakhirat wa samaane maghfirat banaye

Jalaluddin Ahmad Amjadi
15 rabiul aakhir 1400 hijri
3 march 1980

Allah ta'ala ki zaato sifaat ke baare mein

Sawal: Allah ta'ala ke baare mein kaisa aqeeda rakhna chahiye?

Jawab: Allah ta'ala ek hai, uska koi shareek nahi, aasman wa zameen aur saari makhlooqat ka paida karne wala wahi hai, wahi ibadat ke layeq hai doosra koi ibadat ke layeq nahi hai, wahi sab ko rozi deta hai, ameeri ghareebi aur izzat wa zillat sab uske ikhtiyar mein hai jise chahta hai izzat deta hai aur jise chahta hai zillat deta hai, uska har kaam hikmat hai bandon ki samajh mein aaye ya na aaye, wo har kamaal wa khoobi wala hai, jhooth, dagha, khayanat, zulm jehal waghaira har aib se paak hai uske liye kisi aib ka manna kufr hai.

Sawal: kya Allah ta'ala ko budhau kahna jaaiz hai?

Jawab: Allah ta'ala ki shaan mein aisa lafz bolna kufr hai.

Sawal: baaz log kehte hain ki 'upar wala jaisa chahega waisa hoga' aur kehte hain 'upar Allah hai neeche tum ho' ya is tarah kehte hain ki 'upar Allah neeche panch hain'

Jawab: ye sab jumle gumrahi ke hain musalmanon ko in se bachna nihayat zaroori hai.

Firishte

Sawal: Firishte kya cheez hain?

Jawab: Firishte insaan ki tarah ek makhlooq hain lekin wo noor se paida kiye gaye hain na wo mard hai na aurat hain na kuch khate hain na kuch peete hain. Jitne kaam khuda e ta'ala ne unke supurd kiya hai usi mein lage rehte hain. Kuchh firishte bandon ka achcha bura amal likhne par muqarrar hain jinko kiraman katibeen kaha jata hai, kuchh firishte qabr mein murdon se sawal karne par muqarrar hain jinko munkar nakeer kaha hai aur kuch firishte Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ke darbar mein musalmanon ke durood wa salam pahunchane par muqarrar hain, inke ilawa aur bhi bahut se kaam hain jo firishte anjam dete rehte hain unmein chaar firishte bahut mashhoor hain,
(1) Hazrate Jibreel alaihissalam jo Allah ta'ala ke ahkaam paigambaron tak pahunchate the.
(2) Hazrate Israfeel alaihissalam jo qiyamat ke din soor phoonkege.
(3) Hazrate Mikayil alaihissalam jo paani barsane aur rozi pahunchane par muqarrar hain.
(4) Hazrate Izrael alaihissalam jo logon ki jaan nikalne par muqarrar hain.
Jo shakhs ye kahe firishta koi cheez nahi ya ye kahe ki firishta neki ki quwwat ka naam hai to wo kafir hai.

Khuda e ta'ala ki kitabein

Sawal: khuda e ta'ala ki kitabein kitni hain?

Jawab: khuda e ta'ala ki chhoti badi bahut si kitabein nazil hui, badi kitab ko kitab aur chhoti ko saheefah kehte hain unmein chaar kitabein bahut mashhoor hain:
(1) Tauret jo Hazrate Moosa alaihissalam par nazil hui,
(2) Zuboor jo Hazrate Dawood alaihissalam par nazil hui,
(3) Injeel jo Hazrate Eisa alaihissalam par nazil hui,
(4) qur'an majeed jo humare nabi alaihissalam par nazil hua.

Sawal: poora qur'an majeed ek dafa nazil hua ya thoda thoda?

Jawab: poora qur'an majeed ek dafa ikattha nahi nazil hua balki zarurat ke mutabiq 23 baras mein thoda thoda nazil hua.

Sawal: kya qur'an majeed ki har soorat aur har aayat par imaan lana zaroori hai?

Jawab: haan qur'an majeed ki har soorat par imaan lana zaroori hai agar ek aayat ka bhi inkar kar de ya ye kahe ki qur'an jaisa nazil hua tha ab waisa nahi hai balki ghata badha diya gaya hai to wo kafir hai.

Rasool aur Nabi

Sawal: Rasool aur Nabi kaun hote hain?

Jawab: Rasool aur Nabi khuda e ta'ala ke bande aur insaan hote hain, Allah ta'ala ne unko insaan ki hidayat ke liye dunya mein bheja hai, wo bando tak khuda e ta'ala ka paigam pahunchate hain, moajize dikhate hain aur ghaib ki baatein batate hain, jhoot kabhi nahi bolte, wo har gunah se paak saaf hote hain unki tadad kuch kamo besh 1,24,000 ya taqreeban 2,24,000 hai. Sab se pahle nabi Hazrate Adam alaihissalam hain aur sab se aakhiri nabi humare paighambar Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ hain.

Sawal: kya hum hinduon ke peshwaon ko nabi kah sakte hain?

Jawab: kisi shakhs ko nabi kahne ke liye qur'an wa hadees se suboot chahiye aur hinduon ke peshwaon ke nabi hone par qur'an wa hadees se koi suboot nahi milta isliye hum unhein nabi nahi kah sakte.

Humare Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

Sawal: humare nabi alaihissalam kaun hain unka kuch haal bayan keejiye?

Jawab: humare nabi Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa alaihissalam hain jo 12 rabiul awwal mutabiq 20 april sana 571 eiswi mein Makka shareef mein paida huye. Unke walid ka naam Hazrate Abdullah aur walida ka naam Hazrate Aamina radiyallahu ta'ala anhuma hai, aap ki zahiri zindagi 63 baras ki hui 53 baras ki umr tak Makka shareef mein rahe phir 10 saal Madeena tayyiba mein rahe, 12 rabiul awwal sana 11 hijri mutabiq 12 june sana 632 iswi mein wafat pai, aapka mazare mubarak madeena shareef mein hai jo makka shareef se taqreeban 320 kam uttar (north side) mein hai.

Sawal: humare nabi ki kuch khoobiyan bayan keejiye?

Jawab: humare nabi sayyidul ambiya aur nabeeyul ambiya hain yani ambiya e kiraam ke sardar hain aur tamam ambiya huzoor alaihissalam ke ummati hain. Aap khatimunnabiyyeen hain yani aap ke baad koi nabi nahi paida hoga jo shakhs aap ke baad nabi hone ko jaaiz samjhe wo kafir hai, saari makhlooqat khuda e ta'ala ki raza chahati hai aur khuda e ta'ala huzoor ki raza chahta hai. Huzoor ki farmabardari Allah ta'ala ki farmabardari

hai zameen wa aasman ki saari cheezein aap par zahir thi dunya ke har goshe aur har kone mein qiyamat tak jo kuchh hone wala hai huzoor use is tarah mulahiza farmate hain jaise koi apni hatheli dekhe upar neeche aage aur peeth ke peechhe yaksa (barabar) dekhte the aap ke liye koi cheez aad nahi ban sakti huzoor jante hain ki zameen ke andar kahan kya ho raha hai.
Khushoo jo dil ki ek kaifiyat ka naam hai huzoor use bhi mulahiza farmate hain, humare chalne phirne uthne baithne aur khane peene waghaira har qaul wa fel ki huzoor ko har waqt khabar hai.

Sawal: kya humare nabi zinda hain?

Jawab: humare nabi aur tamam ambiya e kiraam alaihimussalatu wassalam zinda hain. Hadees shareef mein hai ki sarkar e aqdas alaihissalam ne farmaya ki khuda e ta'ala ne zameen par ambiya e kiraam alaihimussalam ke jismon ko khana haraam farma diya hai to allah ke nabi zinda hain rozi diye jate hain.

(mishkat page 121)

Sawal: jo shakhs ambiya e kiraam ke baare mein kahe ke mar kar mitti mein mil gaye to uske liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: aisa kahne wala gumrah badmazhab khabees hai.

Qiyamat ka bayan

Sawal: qiyamat kise kehte hain?

Jawab: qiyamat us din ko kehte hain jis din Hazrate Israfeel alaihissalam soor phookenge, soor seeng ki shakl ki ek cheez hai jiski aawaz sun kar sab aadmi aur tamam janwar mar jayenge, aasman, chaand, sooraj aur pahad waghaira dunya ki har cheez toot phoot kar fana ho jayegi yean tak ki soor bhi khatm ho jayega aur Israfeel alaihissalam bhi fana ho jayenge ye waqia muharram ki 10vi tareekh jumua ke din hoga.

Sawal: qiyamat ki kuch nishaniyan bayan keejiye?

Jawab: jab dunya mein gunah zyada hone lage, haraam kaamon ko log khullam khulla karne lagein, maa'n baap ko takleef dein, ghairon se mel jol rakhein, amanat mein khayanat karein, zakaat dena logon par giran guzre, dunya hasil karne ke liye ilm e deen padha jaye, naach gaane ka riwaaj zyada ho jaye, badkaar log qaum ke peshwa aur leader ho jayein, charwahe waghaira kam darja ke log badi badi buildingon aur kothiyon mein rahne lagein to samajh lo ki qiyamat qareeb aa gai hai.

Sawal: jo shakhs qiyamat ka inkar kare uske liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: qiyamat qaayim hona haq hai uska inkar karne wala kafir hai.

Taqdeer ka bayan

Sawal: taqdeer kise kehte hain?

Jawab: dunya mein jo kuchh hota hai aur bande jo kuchh bhalai burai karte hain khuda e ta'ala ne use apne ilm ke muwafiq pahle se likh diya hai ise taqdeer kehte hain.

Sawal: kya Allah ta'ala ne jaisa humari taqdeer mein likh diya hai humein majbooran waisa karna padta hai?

Jawab: nahin, Allah ta'ala ke likh dene se humein majbooran waisa karna nahi padta hai balki hum jaisa karne wale the Allah ta'ala ne apne ilm se waisa likh diya agar kisi ki taqdeer mein burai likhi to isliye ki wo burai karne wala tha agar wo bhalai karne wala hota to khuda e ta'ala uski taqdeer mein bhalai likhta khulasa ye hai ki khuda e ta'ala ke likh dene se banda kisi kaam ke karne par majboor nahi kiya gaya. Taqdeer haq hai uska inkar karne wala gumrah badmazhab hai.

Marne ke baad zinda hona

Sawal: marne ke baad zinda hone ka matlab kya hai?

Jawab: marne ke baad zinda hone ka matlab ye hai ki qiyamat ke din jab zameen, aasman, insaan aur firishte waghaira sab fana ho jayenge to phir khuda e ta'ala jab chahega Hazrate Israfeel alaihissalam ko zinda farmayega wo dobara soor phookenge to sab cheezein maujood ho jayengi. Firishte aur aadmi waghaira sab zinda ho jayenge murde apni apni qabron se uthenge, hashr ke maidan mein khuda e ta'ala ke samne peshi hogi, hisab liya jayega aur har shakhs ko achche bure kaamon ka badla diya jayega yani achchon ko jannat milegi aur buron ko jahannam mein bhej diya jayega. Hisab aur jannat wa dozakh haq hain unka inkar karne wala kafir hai.

Shirk wa kufr ka bayan

Sawal: shirk kise kehte hain?

Jawab: khuda e ta'ala ki zaat wa sifaat mein kisi ko shareek thahrana shirk hai. Zaat mein shareek thahrane ka matlab ye hai ki do ya do se zyada khuda maane jaise eisai ke teen khuda maan kar mushrik huye aur jaise hindu ke kai khuda manne ke sabab mushrik hain aur sifaat mein shareek thhehrane ka matlab ye hai ki khuda e ta'ala ki sifaat ki tarah kisi doosre ke liye koi sifat sabit kare maslan sunna aur dekhna waghaira jaisa ke khuda e ta'ala ke liye baghair kisi ke diye zaati taur par sabit hai isi tarah kisi doosre ke liye sunna aur dekhna waghaira zaati taur par

maane ke baghair khuda ke diye use ye sifatein khud hasil hain to shirk hai aur agar kisi doosre ke liye atai taur par maane ki khuda e ta'ala ne use ye sifatein ata ki hain to shirk nahi jaisa ki allah ta'ala ne khud insaaf ke baare mein para 29 rukoo 19 mein farmaya:

> "Hum ne insaan ko sunne wala dekhne wala banaya".

Sawal: kufr kise kehte hain?

Jawab: zarooriyat e deen mein se kisi ek baat ka inkar karna kufr hai. Zarooriyat e deen bahut hain unmein se kuch ye hain:
Khuda e ta'ala ko ek aur wajibul wujood manna, uski zaat wa sifaat mein kisi ko shareek na samajhna, zulm aur jhoot waghaira tamam uyoob se usko paak manna, uske malaeka aur uski tamam kitabon ko manna, qur'an majeed ki har aayat ko haq samajhna, huzoor sayyide aalam صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ aur tamam ambiya e kiraam ki nuboowat ko tasleem karna, un sab ko azmat wala janna, unhein zaleel aur chhota na samajhna, unki har baat jo qatai aur yaqeeni taur par sabit ho use haq janna, huzoor alaihissalam ko khatimunnabiyyin manna, unke baad kisi nabi ke paida hone ko jaaiz na samajhna, qiyamat hisab wa kitab aur jannat wa dozakh ko haq manna, namaz wa roza aur haj wa zakaat ki farziyat ko tasleem karna, zina, chori, sharab noshi waghaira haraam qatai ki hurmat ka

aitiqad karna aur kafir ko kafir janna waghaira.

Sawal: kisi se shirk ya kufr ho jaye to kya kare?

Jawab: tauba wa tajdeed e imaan kare, beevi wala ho to tajdeed e nikah kare aur mureed ho to tajdeed e bayt bhi kare.

Sawal: shirk aur kufr ke ilawa koi doosra gunah ho jaye to maafi ki kya soorat hai?

Jawab: tauba kare, khuda e ta'ala ki bargah mein roye, gidgidaye, apni ghalati par naadim wa pasheema ho aur dil mein pakka ahad kare ki ab kabhi aisi ghalati na karunga sirf zubaan se tauba tauba kah lena tauba nahi hai.

Sawal: kya har qism ka gunah tauba se maaf ho sakta hai?

Jawab: jo gunah kisi banda ki haqtalafi se ho maslan kisi ka maal ghasab kar liya, kisi par tuhmat lagai ya zulm kiya to in gunahon ki maafi ke liye zaroori hai ki pahle us bande ka haq wapas kiya jaye ya usse maafi mangi jaye phir khuda e ta'ala se tauba kare to maaf ho sakta hai aur jis gunah ka ta'alluq kisi banda ki haqtalafi se nahi hai balki sirf khuda e ta'ala se hai uski do qismein hain ek wo jo sirf tauba se maaf ho sakta hai jaise sharab noshi ka

gunah aur doosre wo jo sirf tauba se maaf nahi ho sakta hai jaise namazon ke na padhne ka gunah iske liye zaroori hai ki waqt par namazon ke ada na karne ka jo gunah hua us se tauba kare aur namazon ki qaza padhe agar aakhire umr mein kuchh qaza rah jaye to unke fidye ki waseeyat kar jaye.

Bid'at ka bayan

Sawal: bid'at kise kehte hain aur uski kitni qismein hain?

Jawab: istilahe shara (islami boli) mein bid'at aisi cheez ke ijaad karne ko kehte hain jo Huzoor alaihissalam ke zahiri zamana mein na ho khwah wo cheez deeni ho ya dunyavi. *(ash'atullamaat jild 1 page 125)*
Aur bid'at ki teen qismein hain bid'at e hasana, bid'at e sayyea, bid'at e mubaaha.
Bid'at e hasna wo bid'at hai jo qur'an wa hadees ke usool wa qawaed ke mutabiq ho aur unhi par qiyas kiya gaya ho. Us ki do qismein hain:
(1) bid'at e wajiba jaise qur'an wa hadees samajhne ke liye ilm e nahw ka sikhna aur gumrah firqe maslan kharji, rafzi, qadiyani aur wahabi waghaira par radd ke liye dalael qaayim karna.
(2) bid'at e mustahabba jaise madarson ki tameer aur har wo nek kaam jiska riwaaj ibtidaye zamana mein nahi tha jaise azaan ke baad salaat pukarna durre mukhtar babul

azaan mein hai ki azaan ke baad assalatu wasalamu alaika ya rasoolallah pukarna maah e rabiul aakhir sana 781 hijri mein jaari hua aur ye bid'at e hasana hai.

Sawal: bid'at e sayyea kise kehte hain aur iski kitni qismein hain?

Jawab: bid'at e sayyea wo bid'at hai jo qur'an wa hadees ke usool wa qawaed ke mukhalif ho.

(ash'atullamaat jild 1 page 125)

Is ki do qismein hain:
(1) bid'at e muharrama jaise hindustan ki murawwaja taziyadari (fatawa azeeziya risala taziyadari aala hazrat) aur jaise ahle sunnat wa jama'at ke khilaaf naye aqeeda walo ke mazaahib. *(ash'atullamaat jild 1 page 125)*
(2) bid'at e makrooha jaise jumua wa eidain ka khutba ghaire arabi mein padhna.

Sawal: bid'at e mubaha kise kehte hain?
Jawab: jo cheez Huzoor alaihissalam ke zahiri zamana mein na ho aur jiske karne na karne par sawab wa azaab na ho use bid'at e mubaha kehte hain.

(ash'atullamaat jild 1 page 125)

Jaise khane peene mein kushadgi ikhtiyar karna aur rail gaadi waghaira mein safar karna.

Sawal: hadees shareef mein hai ki har bid'at gumrahi hai

to isse kaun si bid'at murad hai?

Jawab: is hadees shareef se sirf bid'at e sayyea murad hai.
(mirqaat sharah mishkat jild 1 page 179, ash'atullamaat jild 1 page 125)

Isliye ke agar bid'at ki tamam qismein murad li jayein jaise ki zahire hadees se mafhoom hota hai to fiqh, ilm e kalaam aur sarf nahw waghaira ki tadween aur unka padhna padhana sab zalalat wa gumrahi ho jayega.

Sawal: kya bid'at ka hasana aur sayyea hona hadees shareef se bhi sabit hai?

Jawab: haan bid'at ka hasana aur sayyea hona hadees se bhi sabit hai. Tirmizi shareef mein hai ke Hazrate Umar farooqe aazam radiyallahu ta'ala anhu ne taraweeh ki ba qaayda jama'at qaaim karne ke baad farmaya ki ye bahut achchi bid'at hai. *(mishkat page 115)*
Aur muslim shareef mein Hazrate Jareer radiyallahu ta'ala anhu se riwayat hai ki Rasoole kareem alaihissalatu wassalam ne farmaya ki jo islam mein kisi achche tareeqa ko raaej karega to usko apne raaej karne ka bhi sawab milega aur un logon ke amal karne ka bhi sawab milega jo uske baad us tareeqa par amal karte rahenge aur amal karne walo ke sawab mein koi kami bhi na hogi aur jo shakhs mazhabe islam mein kisi bure tareeqa ko raaej karega to us shakhs par uske raaej karne ka bhi gunah hoga aur un logon ke amal karne ka bhi gunah hoga jo

uske baad us tareeqa par amal karte rahenge aur amal karne walo ke gunah mein koi kami bhi na hogi.

(mishkat page 33)

Sawal: kya meelad shareef ki mahfil mun'aqid karna bid'at e sayyea hai?

Jawab: meelad shareef ki mahfil munaqid karna us mein Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ki paidaish ke halat aur deegar fazael wa manaaqib bayan karna barkat ka baais hai use bid'at e sayyea kahna gumrahi wa badmazhabi hai.

Sawal: kya Huzoor alaihissalam ke zamane mein mayyit ka teeja hota tha?

Jawab: mayyit ka teeja aur isi tarah 10wa, 20wa, aur 40wa waghaira Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ke zahiri zamana mein nahi hota tha balki ye sab baad ki ijaad hain aur bid'at e hasana hain isliye ki in mein mayyit ke isale sawab ke liye qur'an khwani hoti hai, sadaqa khairat kiya jata hai aur ghuraba wa masakeen ko khana khilaya jata hai aur ye sab sawaab ke kaam hain. Haan is mauqa par dost wa ahbaab aur azeez wa aqarib ki dawat karna zarur bid'at e sayyea hai.

(shaami jild 1 page 629, fatahul qadir jild 2 page 102)

Kitabul aamaal

Wuzu ka bayan

Sawal: Wuzu karne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: Wuzu karne ka tareeqa ye hai ki pahle tasmiya (bismillah) padhe, phir miswak kare agar miswak na ho to ungli se daant (teeth) masle, phir donon hathon ko gatto tak teen baar dhoye pahle dahine hath par paani dale phir baaye hath par donon hathon ko ek sath na dhoye, phir dahine hath se teen baar kulli kare, phir baaye hath ki chhoti ungli se naak saaf kare aur dahine hath se teen baar naak mein paani chadhaye, phir poora chehra dhoye yani peshani par baal ugne ki jagah se thuddi ke neeche tak aur ek kaan ki lau se doosre kaan ki lau tak har hissa par teen baar paani bahaye, iske baad donon hath kuhniyon samet teen baar dhoye ungliyon ki taraf se kuhniyon ke upar tak paani dale kuhniyon ki taraf se na dale, phir ek baar donon hath se poore sar ka masah kare phir kaano ka aur gardan ka ek ek baar masah kare, phir donon paanv takhanon samet teen baar dhoye.

Sawal: dhone ka kya matlab hai?

Jawab: dhone ka matlab ye hai ki jis cheez ko dhoye uske har hissa par paani bah jaye.

Sawal: agar kuch hissa bheeg gaya magar us par paani nahi baha to wuzu hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: is tarah wuzu hargiz na hoga bheegne ke sath har hissa par paani bah jana zaroori hai.

Sawal: wuzu mein kitni cheezein farz hain?

Jawab: wuzu mein chaar cheezein farz hain:
(1) munh dhona yani baal nikalne ki jagah se thuddi ke neeche tak aur ek kaan ki lau se doosre kaan ki lau tak
(2) kuhniyon samet donon hath dhona
(3) chauthai (1/4) sar ka masah karna yani bheega hua hath pherna
(4) donon paanv takhanon samet dhona.

Sawal: wuzu mein sunnatein kitni hain?
Jawab: wuzu mein sunnatein 16 hain: niyyat karna, tasmiya padh kar shuru karna, donon hathon ko gattho tak teen baar dhona, miswak karna, dahine hath se teen baar kulliyan karna, dahine hath se teen baar naak mein paani chadhana, baayein hath se naak saaf karna, dadhi ka khilaal karna, hath paanv ki ungliyon ka khilaal karna, har uzw ko teen teen baar dhona, poore sar ka ek baar masah karna, kaanon ka masah karna, tarteeb se wuzu karna, dadhi ke jo baal munh ke dayre ke neeche hain unka masah karna, aaza ko pay dar pay dhona, har

makrooh baat se bachna.

Sawal: wuzu mein kitni baatein makrooh hain?

Jawab: wuzu mein 21 baatein makrooh hain: aurat ke ghusl ya wuzu ke bache huye paani se wuzu karna, wuzu ke liye najis (napak) jagah baithna, najis jagah wuzu ka paani girana, masjid ke andar wuzu karna, wuzu ke aaza se bartan mein qatre tapkana, paani mein reenth ya khankar daalna, qibla ki taraf thook ya khankar daalna ya kulli karna, be zarurat dunya ki baatein karna, zarurat se zyada paani kharch karna, paani is qadar km kharch karna ki sunnat ada na ho, munh par paani maarna, munh par paani dalte waqt phoonkna, sirf ek hath se munh dhona, gale ka masah karna, baaye hath se kulli karna ya naak mein paani dalna, dahine hath se naak saaf karna, apne liye koi lota waghaira khaas kar lena, teen naye paaniyon se teen baar sar ka masah karna, jis kapde se istinja ka paani khushk kiya ho usse aaza e wuzu ponchhna, dhoop ke garam paani se wuzu karna, kisi sunnat ko chhod dena.

Sawal: kin cheezon se wuzu toot jata hai?

Jawab: pakhana ya peshab karna, pakhana ya peshab ke raste se kisi aur cheez ka nikalna, pakhana ke raste se hawa ka nikal jana, badan ke kisi muqaam se khoon ya peep nikal kar aisi jagah bahna ki jiska wuzu ya ghusl mein

dhona farz hai, khana paani ya safra ki munh bhar qay (vomiting) aana, is tarah so jana ki jism ke jod dheele pad jayein, behosh hona junoon hona, gashi hona, kisi cheez ka itna nasha hona ki chalne mein paanv ladkhadaye, rukoo aur sajda wali namaz mein itni zor se hansna ki aas paas wale sunein, dukhti aankh se aansoo bahna in tamam baaton se wuzu toot jata hai.

Ghusl ka bayan

Sawal: ghusl karne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: ghusl karne ka tareeqa ye hai ki pehle ghusl ki niyat kar ke donon hath gatton tak teen baar dhoye, phir intinja ki jagah dhoye, uske baad badan par kahin najasat e haqiqeeya yani peshab ya pakhana waghaira ho to use door kare, phir namaz jaisa wuzu kare magar paanv na dhoye haan agar chauki ya patthar waghaira unchi cheez par nahaye to paanv bhi dho le, iske baad badan par tel ki tarah paani chupde, phir teen baar dahine kandhe par paani bahaye aur phir teen baar baayein kandhe par, phir sar par aur tamam badan par teen baar paani bahaye, tamam badan par hath phere aur male, phir nahane ke baad fauran kapda pahan le.

Sawal: ghusl mein kitni baatein farz hain?

Jawab: ghusl mein teen baatein farz hain:
(1) kulli karna
(2) naak mein sakht haddi tak paani chadhana
(3) tamam zahir badan par sar se paanv tak paani bahana.

Sawal: ghusl mein kitni baatein sunnat hain?

Jawab: ghusl mein ye baatein sunnat hain: ghusl ki niyat karna, donon hath gatton tak teen baar dhona, istinja ki jagah dhona, badan par jahan kahin najasat ho use door karna, namaz jaisa wuzu karna, badan par tel ki tarah paani chupadna, dahine mondhe par phir baaye mondhe par phir sar par aur tamam badan par teen baar paani bahana, tamam badan par hath pherna aur malna, nahane mein qibla rukh na hona aur kapda pahan kar nahana ho to koi harj nahi, aisi jagah nahana ki koi na dekhe, nahate waqt kisi qism ka koi kalaam na karna, koi dua na padhna, auraton ko baith kar nahana, nahane ke baad fauran kapde pahan lena.

Sawal: kin sooraton mein ghusl karna farz hai?

Jawab: mani ka apni jagah se shahwat ke sath juda ho kar uzw se nikalna, ehtelaam, hashfa yani sar e zakar ka aurat ke aage ya peechhe ya mard ke peechhe dakhil hona donon par ghusl farz karta hai, haiz se faarig hona, nifaas ka khatm hona.

Sawal: kin waqton mein ghusl karna sunnat hai?

Jawab: jumua, eid, baqara eid, arfa ke din aur ehram baandhte waqt nahana sunnat hai.

Sawal: kin sooraton mein ghusl karna mustahab hai?

Jawab: wuqoof e arafaat, wuqoof e muzdalfa, haaziri e haram, haaziri e sarkare aazam alaihissalam, tawaaf, dukhool e mina, teeno din jamaron par kankariya maarne ke liye, shabe bara'at, shabe qadr, arafa ki raat, majlise meelad shareef aur deegar majlise khair ki haziri ke liye, murda nehlane ke baad, majnoon ko junoon jane ke baad, ghashi se ifaaqa ke baad, nasha jate rehne ke baad, gunah se tauba karne ke liye, naya kapda pehenne ke liye, safar se wapasi ke baad, istihaza band hone ke baad, namaz e kusoof, khusoof, istisqa, khauf, tareeki aur sakht aandhi ke liye, badan par najasat lagi ho aur ye maloom na ho ke kis jagah hai in sab sooraton mein ghusl karna mustahab hai.

Tayammum ka bayan

Sawal: tayammum karne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: tayammum karne ka tareeqa ye hai ke pehle dil mein niyat kare, phir donon hath ki ungliyan kushada

karke zameen par maare aur zyada gard lag jaye to jhaad le, phir us se saare munh ka masah kare, phir dobara dono hath zameen par maar kar dahine hath ko baayein hath se aur baayein hath ko dahine hath se kuhniyon samet male.

Sawal: zubaan se tayammum ki niyyat ada karte waqt kya kahe?

Jawab: ye kahe "niyyat ki maine tayammum ki Allah ta'ala ka taqarrub hasil karne ke liye".

Sawal: tayammum ka ye tareeqa wuzu ke liye hai ya ghusl ke liye?

Jawab: tayammum ka ye tareeqa wuzu aur ghusl donon ke liye hai.

Sawal: tayammum mein kitni baatein farz hain?

Jawab: tayammum mein teen baatein farz hain:
(1) niyyat karna,
(2) poore moonh par hath pherna,
(3) donon hathon ka kehuniyon samet masah karna agar anguthi pahne ho to uske neeche hath pherna farz hai aur aurat agar choodi (kangan) ya zevar pahne ho to use hata kar har hissa par hath pherna farz hai.

Sawal: kin cheezon se tayammum karna jaaiz hai?

Jawab: paak mitti, patthar, ret, multani mitti, geroo, kachchi ya pakki eint, mitti aur eint patthar ya choona ki deewaron se tayammum karna jaaiz hai.

Sawal: kin cheezon se tayammum karna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: sona, chaandi, tamba, peetal, loha, lakdi, aluminium, jasta, kapda, raakh aur har qism ke galla se tayammum karna jaaiz nahi yani jo cheezein aag mein pighal jati hain ya jal kar raakh ho jati hain un cheezon se tayammum karna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: tayammum karna kab jaaiz hai?

Jawab: jab paani par qudrat na ho to tayammum karna jaaiz hai.

Sawal: paani par qudrat na hone ki kya soorat hai?

Jawab: paani par qudrat na hone ki ye soorat hai ki aisi beemari ho ke wuzu ya ghusl se uske zyada ho jane ka saheeh andesha ho, ya aise muqam par maujood ho ke wahan chaaron taraf ek ek meel tak paani ka kahin pata na ho, ya itni sardi ho ki paani ke istemal se mar jane ya beemar ho jane ka qawi andesha ho, ya kunwa maujood

hai magar dol wa rassi nahi paata hai inke ilawa paani par qudrat na hone ki aur bhi sooratein hain jo bahaare shariat waghaira badi kitabon se maloom ki ja sakti hain.

Sawal: kin cheezon se tayammum toot jata hai?

Jawab: jin cheezon se wuzu toot jata hai ya ghusl wajib hota hai unse tayammum bhi toot jata hai ilawa inke paani par qudrat ho jane se bhi tayammum toot jata hai.

Istinja ka bayan

Sawal: istinja ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: peshab ke baad istinja karne ka tareeqa ye hai ki paak mitti, kankar ya phate purane kapde se peshab sukhaye phir paani se dho dale aur pakhana ke baad istinja karne ka tareeqa ye hai ki mitti, kankar ya patthar ke 3, 5 ya 7 tukdon se pakhana ki jagah saaf kar le phir paani se dho dale.

Sawal: istinja ka dhela aur paani kis hath se istemal karna chahiye?

Jawab: bayein (left hand) hath se.

Sawal: kin cheezon se istinja karna mana hai?

Jawab: kisi qism ka khana, haddi, gobar, leed, koyla aur janwar ka chara in sab cheezon se istinja karna mana hai.

Sawal: kin jagahon par peshab pakhana karna mana hai?

Jawab: kunwein ya hauz ya chashma ke kinare, paani mein agarche behta hua ho, ghaat par, phaldaar darakht ke neeche, aise khet mein ki jismein kheti maujood ho, saaya mein jahan log uthte baithate ho, masjid ya eidgah ke pahloo mein, qabristan ya raste mein, jis jagah janwar bandhe ho aur jahan wuzu ya ghusl kiya jata ho in sab jagahon mein pakhana peshab karna mana hai.

Sawal: pakhana ya peshab karte waqt moonh kis taraf hona chahiye?

Jawab: pakhana ya peshab karte waqt qibla ki taraf munh ya peeth karna mana hai humare mulk mein uttar (north) ya dakkhin (south) janib munh karna chahiye.

Paani aur janwaron ke jhoote ka bayan

Sawal: kin paniyon se wuzu karna jaaiz hai?

Jawab: barsat ka paani, nadi, naale, chashme, samundar, darya aur kunwein ka paani, pighli hui barf ya ole ka paani, talaab ya bade hauz ka paani in sab paniyon se

wuzu karna jaaiz hai.

Sawal: kin paniyon se wuzu karna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: phal aur darakht ka nichoda hua paani ya wo paani ke jis mein koi paak cheez mil gai aur naam badal gaya jaise sharbat, shorba, chaay waghaira ya bade hauz aur talaab ka aisa paani ki jiska rang ya boo ya maza kisi napak cheez ke mil jane se badal gaya aur chhote hauz ya ghade ka wo paani ki jismein koi napak cheez gir gai ho ya aisa janwar mar gaya ho ki jismein bahata hua khoon ho agar paani ka rang ya boo ya maza na badla ho aur wo paani ki jo wuzu ya ghusl ka dhowan hai in sab paniyon se wuzu karna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: kya wuzu aur ghusl ke paani mein kuch farq hai?

Jawab: nahi jin paniyon se wuzu jaaiz hai unse ghusl bhi jaaiz hai aur jin paniyon se wuzu najaaiz hai ghusl bhi najaaiz hai.

Sawal: kin janwaron ka jhootha paak hai?

Jawab: jin janwaron ka gosht khaya jata hai unka jhootha paak hai jaise gaay, bail, bhains, bakri, kabootar aur faakhta waghaira.

Sawal: kin janwaron ka jhoota makrooh hai?

Jawab: ghar mein rahne wale janwar jaise billi, chooha, saanp, chhipkali aur udne wale shikari janwar jaise shikra, baaz, bahari, cheel aur kauwwa waghaira aur wo murgi jo chhooti phirti ho aur najasat par munh dalti ho aur vo gaay jiski aadat galeez khane ki ho in sab ka jhoota makrooh hai.

Sawal: kin janwaron ka jhoota napak hai?

Jawab: suwar, kutta, sher, cheeta, bhediya, hathi, geedad aur doosre shikari chaupaye ka jhootha napak hain.

Kunwein ka bayan

Sawal: kunwa kaise napak ho jata hai?

Jawab: kunwein mein aadmi, bail, bhains ya bakri gir kar mar jaye ya kisi qism ki koi napak cheez gir jaye to kunwa napak ho jata hai.

Sawal: kunwein mein agar koi janwar gir jaye aur zinda nikaal liya jaye to kunwa napak hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: agar koi aisa janwar gir gaya ki uska jhoota napak hai jaise kutta aur geedad waghaira to kunwa napak ho

jayega aur agar wo janwar gira ki jis ka jhootha napak nahi jaise gaay aur bakri waghaira aur unke badan par najasat bhi na lagi ho to gir kar zinda nikal aane ki soorat mein jab tak unke pakhana peshab kar dene ka yaqeen na ho kunwa napak na hoga.

Sawal: kunwa agar napak ho jaye to kitna paani nikala jayega?

Jawab: agar kunwein mein najasat pad jaye ya aadmi, bail, bhains, bakri ya itna hi bada koi doosra janwar gir kar mar jaye ya do billiyan mar jayein ya murgi aur batakh ki beet gir jaye ya murga, murgi, billi, chooha, chhipkali ya aur koi behte huye khoon wala janwar kunwein mein gir kar phool jaye ya phat jaye ya aisa janwar gir jaye ki jis ka jhoota napak hai agarche zinda nikal aaye jaise suwar aur kutta waghaira to in sab sooraton mein kul paani nikala jaye.

Sawal: agar chooha ya billi kunwein mein gir kar mar jaye aur phoolne phatne se pahle nikaal li jaye to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: chooha, chhachhoondar, gorayya, chidiyan, chhipkali, girigit ya inke barabar ya inse chhota koi behte huye khoon wala janwar kunwein mein gir kar mar jaye aur phoolne phatne se pahle nikaal liya jaye to 20 dol se

30 dol tak paani nikala jayega aur agar billi, kabootar, murgi ya itna hi bada koi doosra janwar kunwein mein gir kar mar jaye aur phoole phate nahi to 40 se 60 dol tak paani nikala jayega.

Sawal: dol kitna bada hona chahiye?

Jawab: jo dol kunwein par pada rahta hai wahi dol moatabar hai aur agar koi dol khaas na ho to aisa dol hona chahiye ki jismein taqreeban sawa paanch kilo (5.125kg) paani aa jaye.

Sawal: kunwein ka paani paak ho jane ke baad kunwa ki deewar aur dol rassi bhi paak karna padega ya nahi?

Jawab: kunwa ki deewar aur dol rassi nahi paak karna padega paani paak hone ke sath ye sab cheezein bhi paak ho jayengi.

Najasat ka bayan

Sawal: najasat ki kitni qismein hain?

Jawab: najasat e haqiqeeya ki do qismein hai:
(1) najasat e ghaleeza
(2) najasat e khafeefa.

Sawal: najasat e ghaleeza kya cheezein hain?

Jawab: insaan ke badan se aisi cheez nikle ke us se wuzu ya ghusl wajib ho jata ho to wo najasat e ghaleeza hai jaise pakhana, peshab, behta khoon, peep, munh bhar qay (ulti) aur dukhti aankh ka paani waghaira aur haraam chaupaye jaise kutta, sher, lomdi, billi, chooha, gadha, khachchar, haathi aur suwar waghaira ka pakhana peshab aur ghode ki leed aur har halal chaupaye ka pakhana jaise gaay bhains ka gobar, bakri aur unt ki mengni, murgi aur batakh ki beet, haathi ke soond ki rutoobat aur sher, kutta waghaira darinde chaupayon ka luaab ye sab najasat e ghaleeza hai aur doodh peeta ladka ho ya ladki unka peshab bhi najasat e galeeza hai. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: najasat e khafeefa kya cheezein hain?

Jawab: jin janwaron ka gosht halal hai jaise gaay, bail, bhains, bakri aur bhed waghaira inka peshab neez ghode ka peshab aur jis parind ka gosht haraam ho jaise kauwwa, cheel, shikra, baaz aur bahari waghaira ki beet ye sab najasat e khafeefa hain.

Sawal: agar najasat e ghaleeza badan ya kapde par lag jaye to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar najasat e ghaleeza ek dirham se zyada lag jaye

to uska paak karna farz hai ki baghair paak kiye namaz padh li to namaz hogi hi nahi aur agar najasat e galeeza ek dirham ke barabar lag jaye to uska paak karna wajib hai ki baghair paak kiye padh li to namaz makrooh e tahreemi hui yani aisi namaz ka dobara padhna wajib hai aur agar najasat e ghaleeza ek dirham se kam lagi ho to uska paak karna sunnat hai ki baghair paak kiye namaz padh li to ho gai magar khilaaf e sunnat hui aisi namaz ka dobara padhna behtar hai. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: agar najasat e khafeefa lag jaye to uska kya hukm hai?

Jawab: najasat e khafeefa kapde ya badan ke jis hissa mein lagi hai agar uski chauthai (1/4) se kam hai maslan daman mein lagi hai to daman ki chauthai se kam hai ya aasteen mein lagi hai to uski chauthai se kam mein lagi hai ya hath mein hath ki chauthai se kam lagi hai to maaf hai aur agar poori chauthai mein lagi ho to baghair dhoye namaz na hogi.

Sawal: agar kapde mein najasat lag jaye to kitne baar dhone se paak hoga?

Jawab: agar najasat daldaar hai jaise pakhana aur gobar waghaira to uske dhone mein koi ginti muqarrar nahi balki usko door karna zaroori hai agar ek baar dhone se

door ho jaye to ek hi martaba dhone se paak ho jayega aur agar 4-5 martaba dhone se door ho to 4-5 martaba dhona padega haan agar teen martaba se kam mein najasat door ho jaye to teen baar poora kar lena behtar hai aur agar najasat patli ho jaise peshab waghaira to teen martaba dhona aur teeno martaba quwwat ke sath nichod ne se kapda paak ho jayega.

Haiz, njfaas aur janabat ka bayan

Sawal: haiz aur nifaas kise kehte hain?

Jawab: baligh aurat ke aage ke maqaam se jo khoon aadi taur par nikalta hai aur beemari ya bachcha paida hone ke sabab se na ho to use haiz kehte hain uski muddat kam se kam 3 din aur zyada se zyada 10 din hai isse kam ya zyada ho to beemari yani istihaza hai aur bachcha paida hone ke baad jo khoon aata hai use nifaas kehte hain, nifaas mein kami ki janib koi muddat muqarrar nahi aur zyada se zyada uska zamana 40 din hai 40 din ke baad jo khoon aaye wo istihaza hai.

Sawal: haiz wa nifaas ka hukm kya hai?

Jawab: haiz wa nifaas ki halat mein roza rakhna aur namaz padhna haraam hai un dinon mein namazein maaf hain unki qaza bhi nahi magar rozo ki qaza aur dinon mein

rakhna farz hai aur haiz wa nifaas wali aurat ko qur'an majeed padhna haraam hai khwah dekh kar padhe ya zubani aur uska chhoona agarche uski jild ya hashiya ko hath ya ungli ki nok ya badan ka koi hissa lage haraam hai haan juzdaan mein qur'an majeed ho to us juzdaan ke chhoone (touch) mein harj nahi.

Sawal: jise ehtelaam hua aur aise mard wa aurat ki jin par ghusl farz hai unke liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: aise logon ko ghusl kiye baghair namaz padhna, qur'an majeed dekh kar ya zubani padhna uska chhoona aur masjid mein jana haraam hai.

Sawal: kya jis par ghusl farz ho wo masjid mein nahi ja sakta?

Jawab: jis par ghusl farz ho use masjid ke us hissa mein jana haraam hai ki jo dakhile masjid hai yani namaz ke liye banaya gaya hai aur wo hissa ki jo fana e masjid hai yani intinja khana, ghusl khana aur wuzu gaah waghaira to us jagah jane mein koi harj nahi ba sharte ke un mein jane ka rasta dakhile masjid se hokar na guzarta ho.

Sawal: aise mard wa aurat ki jin par ghusl farz hai wo qur'an ki taleem de sakte hain ya nahi?

Jawab: aise log ek ek kalimah saans tod tod kar padha sakte hain aur hijje karane mein koi harj nahi.

Sawal: be wuzu qur'an shareef chhoona wa padhna jaaiz hai ya nahi?

Jawab: be wuzu qur'an shareef chhoona haraam hai, be chhuye zubani ya dekh kar padhe to koi harj nahi.

Sawal: be wuzu para e amma ya kisi doosre parah ka chhoona kaisa hai?

Jawab: be wuzu para e amma ya kisi doosre parah ka chhoona bhi haraam hai.

Namaz ke waqton ka bayan

Sawal: din wa raat mein kul kitni namazein farz hain?

Jawab: din wa raat mein kul (total) 5 namazein farz hain: fajr, zuhar, asr, maghrib aur isha.

Sawal: fajr ka waqt kab se kab tak hai?

Jawab: ujaala hone se fajr ka waqt shuru hota hai aur sooraj nikal ne se pehle tak rahta hai lekin khoob ujaala hone par padhna mustahab hai.

Sawal: zuhar ka waqt kab se kab tak rahta hai?

Jawab: zuhar ka waqt sooraj dhalne ke baad shuru hota hai aur theek dophar ke waqt kisi cheez ka jitna saaya hota hai uske ilawa usi cheez ka doguna (double) saaya ho jaye to zuhar ka waqt khatm ho jata hai magar chhote dinon mein awwal e waqt aur bade dinon mein aakhir e waqt padhna mustahab hai.

Sawal: asr ka waqt kab se kab tak rehta hai?

Jawab: zuhar ka waqt khatm ho jane se asr waqt shuru ho jata hai aur sooraj doobne se pahle tak rahta hai magar asr mein takheer humesha mustahab hai lekin na itni takheer ki sooraj ki tikiya mein zardi aa jaye.

Sawal: maghrib ka waqt kab se kab tak rahta hai?

Jawab: maghrib ka waqt sooraj doobne ke baad se shuru ho jata hai aur uttar (north) dakkhin (south) phaili hui safedi ke gayab hone se pahle tak rahta hai magar awwal waqt padhna mustahab aur takheer makrooh.

Sawal: isha ka waqt kab se kab tak rahta hai?

Jawab: isha ka waqt uttar (north) dakkhin (south) phaili hui safed ke ghayab hone se shuru hota hai aur subah

ujaala hone se pahle tak rahta hai lekin tihai raat tak takheer mustahab aur aadhi raat tak mubah aur aadhi raat ke baad makrooh hai.

Makrooh waqton ka bayan

Sawal: kya raat aur din mein kuch waqt aise bhi hain jin mein namaz padhna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: ji haan sooraj nikalne ke waqt, sooraj doobne ke waqt aur dophar ke waqt kisi qism ki koi namaz padhna jaaiz nahi haan agar us din asr ki namaz nahi padhi hai to sooraj doobne ke waqt padh le magar itni der karna sakht gunah hai.

Sawal: sooraj nikalne ke waqt kitni der namaz padhna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: jab sooraj ka kinara zahir ho us waqt se lekar taqreeban 20 minute tak namaz padhna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: sooraj doobne ke waqt kab se kab tak namaz padhna jaaiz nahi hai?

Jawab: jab sooraj par nazar thheharne lage us waqt se le kar doobne tak namaz padhna jaaiz nahi hai aur ye waqt bhi taqreeban 20 minute hai.

Sawal: dophar ke waqt kab se kab tak namaz padhna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: theek dopahar ke waqt taqreeban 40-50 minute tak namaz padhna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: makrooh waqt mein namaze janaza padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: agar makrooh waqton mein janaza laya gaya to usi waqt padhein koi karahat nahi karahat us soorat mein hai ke pahle se janaza taiyyar maujood hai aur takheer ki yahan tak ke waqt e karahat aa gaya.

(bahaare shariat, aalamgeeri)

Sawal: in makrooh waqton mein qur'an shareef padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: in makrooh waqton mein qur'an shareef na padhe to behtar hai aur padhe to koi harj nahi. *(anwarul hadees)*

Azaan wa iqaamat ka bayan

Sawal: azaan kehna farz hai ya sunnat?

Jawab: farz namazon ko jama'at ke sath masjid mein ada karne ke liye azaan kehna sunnate muakkada hai magar

us ka hukm misl wajib ke hai yani agar azaan na kahin gai to wahan ke sab log gunahgar honge.

Sawal: azaan kis waqt kahna chahiye?

Jawab: jab namaz ka waqt ho jaye to azaan kahni chahiye waqt se pahle jaaiz nahi agar waqt se pahle kahin gai to waqt hone par lautai (repeat) jaye.

Sawal: farz namazon ke ilawa aur bhi kisi waqt azaan kahi jati hai?

Jawab: haan bachche aur maghmoom (fikrmand) ke kaan mein, mirgi wale ghazabnak aur badmijaaz aadmi ya janwar ke kaan mein, sakht ladai aur aag lagne ke waqt, mayyit ko dafan karne ke baad, jinn ki sarkashi ke waqt aur jungle mein jab rasta bhool jaye aur koi batane wala na ho in sooraton mein azaan kahna mustahab hai.

(bahaare shariat, shaami jild 1 page 258)

Sawal: azaan ka behtar tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: masjid ke sahan se bahar kisi buland jagah par qibla ki taraf munh karke khada ho aur kalimah ki donon ungliyon ko kaano mein daal kar buland aawaz se azaan ke kalimat ko thhehar thhehar kar kahe jaldi na kare aur 'hayya alassalaah' kehte waqt dahini janib aur 'hayya

alalfalaah' kehte waqt bayein janib munh kare.

Sawal: azaan ke jawab ka kya mas'ala hai?

Jawab: azaan ke jawab ka mas'ala ye hai ki azaan kahne wala jo kalimah kahe to sunne wala bhi wahi kalimah kahe magar hayya alassalaah aur hayya alalfalaah ke jawab mein

لَاحَوْلَ وَلَاقُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰه

"La hawla wa laa quwwata illa billah"

kahe aur behtar ye hai ki donon kahe aur fajr ki azaan mein

اَلصَّلٰوةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ

"Assalaatu khairum minannoum"

ke jawab mein

صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَرْتَ وَبِالْحَقِّ نَطَقْتَ

"Sadaqta wa bararta wa bil haqqi nataqta"

kahe.

Sawal: khutba ki azaan ka jawab dena kaisa hai?

Jawab: khutba ki azaan ka zubaan se jawab dena muqtadiyon ko jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: takbeer yani iqamat kahna kaisa hai?

Jawab: iqaamat kahna bhi sunnate muakkada hai iski

takeed azaan se zyada hai.

Sawal: kya azaan kehne wala hi iqaamat kahe doosra na kahe?

Jawab: haan azaan kahne wala hi iqamat kahe uski ijazat ke baghair doosra na kahe agar baghair ijazat doosre ne kahi aur azaan dene wale ko nagawar ho to makrooh hai.

Sawal: azaan wa iqaamat ke darmiyan salaat padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: salaat padhna yani 'assalatu wassalamu alaik ya rasoolallah' kahna jaaiz wa mustahasan hai is salaat ka naam istilahe shara mein tasweeb hai aur tasweeb namazein maghrib ke ilawa baqi namazon ke liye mustahasan hai. *(aalamgeeri)*

Tambeeh :

(1) jo azaan ke waqt baaton mein mashgool rahe us par ma'azallah khatima bura hone ka khauf hai.

(bahaare shariat ba hawala fatawa razwiya)

(2) jab azaan khatm ho jaye to muazzin aur azaan sun ne wale durood shareef padhein phir azaan ke baad ki ye dua padhein-

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّآمَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَآئِمَةِ اٰتِ سَيِّدَنَا مُحَمَّدَ ِۨ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ

وَالدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدَا ِالَّذِیْ وَعَدْتَّهٗ وَارْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهٗ يَوْمَ الْقِيٰمَةِ اِنَّكَ لَاتُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

(3) jab muazzin 'ashhadu anna muhammadar rasoolullah' kahe to sunne wala durood shareef padhe aur mustahab hai ki anguthon ko choom kar aankhon se laga le aur kahe-

قُرَّةُ عَيْنِي بِكَ يَارَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ مَتِّعْنِیْ بِالسَّمْعِ وَالْبَصَرِ

"Qurratu ainee bika ya rasoolallahi allahumma matti'ni bis'sam'i wal basari"

(bahaare shariat, shaami)

Tadaad e rak'aat aur niyyat ka bayan

Sawal: fajr ke waqt kitni rak'at namaz padhi jati hai?

Jawab: kul 4 rak'at, pahli do rak'at sunnat phir do rak'at farz.

Sawal: do rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine do rak'at namaz sunnat fajr ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: do rak'at farz ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine do rak'at namaz farz fajr ki Allah

ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: zuhar ke waqt kul kitni rak'at namaz padhi jati hai?

Jawab: 12 rak'at, pahle 4 rak'at sunnat phir 4 rak'at farz phir 2 rak'at sunnat phir 2 rak'at nafl.

Sawal: chaar rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz sunnat zuhar ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir chaar rak'at farz ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz farz zuhar ki Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: do rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz sunnat zuhar ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir do rak'at nafl ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz nafl ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: asr ke waqt kul kitni rak'at namaz padhi jati hai?

Jawab: 8 rak'at, pahle 4 rak'at sunnat phir 4 rak'at farz.

Sawal: chaar rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz sunnat asr ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir chaar rak'at farz ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz farz asr ki Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: maghrib ke waqt kul kitni rak'at namaz padhi jati hai?
Jawab: 7 rak'at, pahle 3 rak'at farz phir 2 rak'at sunnat phir 2 rak'at nafl.

Sawal: teen rak'at farz ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 3 rak'at namaz farz maghrib ki

Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: aur do rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz sunnat maghrib ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir do rak'at nafl ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz nafl ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: isha ke waqt kul kitni rak'at namaz padhi jati hai?

Jawab: 17 rak'at, pahle 4 rak'at sunnat phir 4 rak'at farz phir 2 rak'at sunnat phir 2 rak'at nafl phir 3 rak'at witr wajib phir 2 rak'at nafl.

Sawal: chaar rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz sunnat isha ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir chaar rak'at farz ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz farz isha ki Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir do rak'at sunnat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz sunnat isha ki Allah ta'ala ke liye sunnat rasoolullah ki munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir do rak'at nafl ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz nafl ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: witr ki niyyat kis tarah ki jayegi?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 3 rak'at namaz wajib witr ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: phir do rak'at nafl ki niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz nafl ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: agar niyyat ke alfaaz bhool kar kuch ke kuch zubaan se nikal gaye to namaz hogi ya nahi?

Jawab: niyyat dil ke pakke irade ko kehte hain yani niyyat mein zubaan ka aetbaar nahi to agar dil mein maslan zuhar ka irada kiya aur zubaan se lafze asr nikal gaya to zuhar ki namaz ho jayegi.

Sawal: qaza namaz ki niyyat kis tarah karni chahiye?

Jawab: jis roz aur jis waqt ki namaz qaza ho us roz aur us waqt ki niyyat qaza mein zaroori hai maslan agar juma ke roz fajr ki namaz qaza ho gai to is tarah niyyat kare ki niyyat ki maine 2 rak'at namaz e qaza juma ke fajr farz ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: agar kai saal ki namazein qaza ho to niyyat kaise kare?

Jawab: aisi soorat mein jo namaz maslan zuhar ki namaz padhni hai to is tarah niyyat kare 'niyyat ki maine 4 rak'at namaz qaza jo mere zimme baqi hai unmein se pahle zuhar farz ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar' isi par doosri qaza namazon ki niyyaton ko qiyaas karna chahiye.

Sawal: paanch waqt ki namazon mein kul kitni rak'at qaza padhi jayegi?

Jawab: 20 rak'at: 2 rak'at fajr, 4 rak'at zuhar, 4 rak'at asr, 3 rak'at maghrib, 4 rak'at isha aur 3 rak'at witr. Khulasa ye hai ki farz aur witr ki qaza hai sunnat namazon ki qaza nahi hai.

Namaz padhne ka tareeqa

Sawal: namaz padhne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: namaz padhne ka tareeqa ye hai ki ba wuzu qibla rukh donon paanv ke panjon mein chaar ungal ka fasila kar ke khade ho aur donon hath kaan tak le jaye ke anguthe kaan ki lau se chhoo jayein is haal mein ki hatheliyan qibla rukh ho phir niyyat karke Allahu akbar kahta hua hath neeche lakar naaf ke neeche baandh le aur sana padhe,

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَلَا اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ

Phir ta'awwuz yani

اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيمِ

Phir tasmiya yani

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

padh kar "Al Hamd" padhe aameen aahista kahe uske baad koi soorat ya teen aayatein padhe ya ek aayat jo ki

chhoti teen aayaton ke barabar ho ab Allahu akbar kehta hua rukoo mein jaye aur ghutnon ko hath se pakad le is tarah ki hatheliyan ghutne par ho, ungliyan khoob phaili ho, peeth bichhi ho aur sar peeth ke barabar ho uncha neecha na ho aur kam se kam teen baar "Sub'hana rabbiyal azeem" (سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيْمِ) kahe phir (سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهٗ) "Samiallahu liman hamidah" kehta hua seedha khada ho jaye aur akele namaz padhta ho to uske baad (رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ) "Rabbana wa lakal hamd" kahe phir allahu akbar kahta hua sajda mein jaye is tarah ki pahle ghutne zameen par rakhe phir hath phir donon hathon ke beech mein naak phir peshani rakhe is tarah ke peshani aur naak ki haddi zameen par jamaye aur bazuon ko karwaton aur pet ko raanon aur raanon ko pindliyon se juda rakhe aur donon paanv ki sab ungliyon ke pet qibla rukh jame ho aur hatheliyan bichhi ho aur ungliyan qibla ko ho aur kam se kam teen baar "Sub'hana rabbiyal ala" (سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْاَعْلٰى) kahe phir sar uthaye phir hath aur dahina qadam khada kar ke uski ungliyan qibla rukh kare aur baaya qadam bichha kar us par khoob seedha baith jaye aur hatheliyan bichha kar raanon par ghutne ke paas rakhe phir Allahu akbar kehta hua sajda mein jaye aur pehle ki tarah sajda karke phir sar uthaye phir hath ko ghutnon par rakh kar panjon ke bal khada ho jaye ab sirf "Bismillah hirrahmaan nirraheem" padh kar qiraat shuru kare phir pehle ki tarah rukoo sajda karke baaya qadam bichha kar baith jaye aur tashhahud padhe,

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوٰتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ اَلسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُه السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰى عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصَّالِحِيْنَ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لاَّ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُه

Tashahhud padhte huye jab kalima e 'ash’hadu al’la' ke qareeb pahunche to dahine hath ki beech ki ungli aur anguthe ka halqa banaye aur chhanguliyan aur uske paas wali ko hatheli se mila de aur lafze 'la' par kalimah ki ungli uthaye magar usko hilaye nahi aur kalima e 'illa' par gira de aur sab ungliyan fauran seedhi kar le ab agar do se zyada rak'at padhni hai to uth khada ho aur isi tarah padhe magar farzon ki un rak'aton mein “Alhamdu” ke sath soorat milana zaroori nahi ab pichhla qa'ada (baithak) jiske baad namaz khatm karega us mein tashahhud ke baad durood shareef padhe,

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ سَيِّدِنَا اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ سَيِّدِنَا اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

Phir dua e masoora padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِمَنْ تَوَالَدَ وَلِجَمِيْعِ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ اَحْيَآءِ مِنْهُمْ وَالْاَمْوَاتِ اِنَّكَ مُجِيْبُ الدَّعْوَاتِ بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَآ اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ

ya koi aur doosri dua e masoora padhe. Iske baad dahine mondhe ki taraf munh karke 'assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah' kahe phir baaye taraf ab namaz poori ho gayi.

Namaz ke baad ki dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ السَّلَامُ ، وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ ، وَاِلَيْكَ يَرْجِعُ السَّلَامُ ، فَحَيِّنَا رَبَّنَا بِالسَّلَامُ ، وَاَدْخِلْنَا
دَارَالسَّلَامُ ، تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَالْجَلَالِ وَالْاِكْرَامُ ،

Auraton ke liye namaz ke makhsoos masail

Auratein takbeere tahreema ke waqt kaano tak hath na uthayein balki mondhe (kandhe) tak uthaye, hath naaf ke neeche na baandhe balki baai hatheli seena par chhati ke neeche rakh kar uski peeth par dahini hatheli rakhein, rukoo mein zyada na jhukein yani sirf is qadar ki hath ghutnon tak pahunch jaye, peeth seedhi na karein aur ghutnon par zor na dein balki mahaz hath rakh dein aur hathon ki ungliyan mili hui rakhein aur paanv kuchh jhuka rakhein mardon ki tarah khoob seedha na kar dein, auratein simat kar sajda karein yani bazoo karwaton se mila dein aur pet raan se aur raan pindliyon se pindliyan zameen se aur qa'ada (baithak) mein bayein qadam par na baithe balki donon paanv dahini janib nikaal dein aur bayein sureen (puttha) par baithe, auratein bhi khadi ho kar namaz padhe, farz aur wajib jitni namazein baghair uzr baith kar padh chuki hain unki qaza karein aur tauba karein, aurat mard ki imamat hargiz nahi kar sakti aur sirf auratein jama'at karein ye makrooh tahreemi aur najayaz hai, auraton par jumua aur eidain ki namaz wajib nahi.

Namaz ki shartein

Sawal: namaz ki shartein kitni hain?

Jawab: namaz ki shartein 6 hain jinke baghair namaz sire se hoti hi nahi.
(1) Taharat: yani namazi ke badan, kapde aur us jagah ka paak hona ki jis par namaz padhe.
(2) Satre aurat: yani mard ko naaf se ghutnon tak chhupana aur aurat ko siwaye chehra, hatheli aur qadam ke poora badan chhupana. Aurat agar itna barik dupatta odh kar namaz padhe ki jis se baal ki syaahi chamke to namaz na hogi jab ki us par koi aisi cheez na odhe ki jis se baal ka rang chhup jaye. *(aalamgeeri)*
(3) Istiqbale qibla: yani namaz mein qibla ki taraf munh karna agar qibla ki samt (direction) mein shubah (shak) ho to kisi se daryaft kar le agar koi doosra maujood na ho to ghauro fikr ke baad jidher dil jame usi taraf munh karke namaz padh le phir agar baad e namaz maloom hua ki qibla doosri samt tha to koi harj nahi namaz ho gai.
(4) Waqt: lihaza waqt se pahle namaz padhi to na hui jiska bayan tafseel ke sath pahle guzar chuka hai.
(5) Niyyat: yani dil ke pakke irada ke sath namaz padhna zaroori hai aur zubaan se niyyat ke alfaaz kah lena mustahab, is mein arabi ki kuch takhsees nahi urdu waghaira mein bhi ho sakti hai aur yoon kahe niyyat ki maine, niyyat karta hoon na kahe.

(6) Takbeere tehreema: yani namaz ke shuru mein Allahu akbar kahna shart hai.

Istilaahate shara ka bayan

Sawal: farz aur wajib kise kehte hai?

Jawab: farz wo kaam hai ke usko jaan boojh kar chhodna sakht gunah aur jis ibadat ke andar wo ho baghair uske wo ibadat durust na ho aur wajib wo kaam hai ke usko jaan boojh kar chhodna gunah aur namaz mein qasdan chhodne se namaz ka dobara padhna zaroori aur bhool kar chhot jaye to sajda e sahw lazim.

Sawal: sunnat e muakkadah aur gaur muakkadah kise kehte hain?

Jawab: sunnat e muakkadah wo kaam hai ki jis ka chhodna bura aur karna sawab hai aur ittifaaqan chhodne par itaab aur chhodne ki aadat kar lene par mustahiqe azaab aur sunnate ghair muakkadah wo kaam hai ki uska karna sawab aur na karna agarche aadatan ho itaab nahi magar shar'an napasand ho.

Sawal: mustahab aur mubah kise kehte hain?

Jawab: mustahab wo kaam hai ki jiska karna sawab aur

na karne par kuch gunah nahi aur mubah wo kaam hai ki jiska karna aur na karna barabar ho.

Sawal: haraam aur makrooh tahreemi kise kehte hain?

Jawab: haraam wo kaam hai ki jiska ek baar bhi jaan boojh kar karna sakht gunah hai aur usse bachna farz aur sawab hai. Aur makrooh tahreemi wo kaam hai ki jiske karne se ibadat naqis (adhoori) ho jati hai aur karne wala gunahgar hota hai agarche uska gunah haraam se kam hai.

Sawal: makrooh tanzeehi aur khilafe aaula kise kehte hain?

Jawab: makrooh tanzeehi wo kaam hai ki jis ka karna shariyat ko pasand na ho aur usse bachna behtar aur sawab ho. Aur khilafe aaula wo kaam hai ki jiska na karna behtar hai aur karne mein koi muzaiqa (haraj) aur itaab nahi.

Namaz ke faraiz

Sawal: namaz mein kitni cheezein farz hain?

Jawab: namaz mein 6 cheezein farz hain: (1) qiyaam (2) qira'at (3) rukoo (4) sajda (5) qa'ada e aakhira (6) khurooj bi sun'ihi (apne irade se namaz se baahar aana)

Sawal: qiyaam farz hai iska kya matlab hai?

Jawab: iska matlab ye hai ki khade ho kar namaz ada karna zaroori hai to agar kisi ne baghair uzr baith kar namaz padhi to na hui khwah aurat ho ya mard haan nafl namaz baith kar padhna jaaiz hai.

Sawal: qira'at farz hai iska kya matlab hai?

Jawab: iska matlab ye hai ki farz ki do rak'aton mein aur witr, sunnat aur nafl ki har rak'aton mein qur'an shareef padhna zaroori hai to agar kisi ne in mein qur'an na padha to namaz na hogi.

Sawal: qur'an majeed aahista padhne ka adna (kam) darja kya hai?

Jawab: aahista padhne ka adna darja ye hai ki khud sune agar is qadar aahista padha ki khud na suna to namaz na hogi.

Sawal: rukoo ka adna (kam) darja kya hai?

Jawab: rukoo ka adna darja ye hai ki hath ghutne tak pahunch jaye aur poora rukoo ye hai ki peeth seedhi bichha de aur sar peeth ke barabar rakhe uncha neecha na rakhe.

Sawal: sajda ki haqeeqat kya hai?

Jawab: peshani zameen par jamna sajda ki haqeeqat hai aur paanv ki ek ungli ka pet zameen se lagna shart hai to agar kisi ne is tarah sajda kiya ki donon paanv zameen se uthe rahe to namaz na hui balki agar sirf ungli ki nok zameen se lagi jab bhi namaz na hui.

(bahaare shariat)

Sawal: kitni ungliyon ka pet zameen se lagna wajib hai?

Jawab: donon paanv ki teen teen ungliyon ka pet zameen se lagna wajib hai.

Sawal: qa'ada e aakhira ka kya matlab hai?

Jawab: namaz ki rak'atein poori karne ke baad attahiyyatu wa raslooluhu tak padhne ki miqdaar tak baithna farz hai.

Sawal: khurooj bi sun'ihi kise kehte hain?

Jawab: qa'ada e aakhira ke baad qasdan manaafiye namaz koi kaam karne ko khurooj bi sun'ihi kehte hain lekin salam ke ilawa koi doosra manaafi qasdan paaya gaya to namaz ka dobara padhna wajib hai.

Namaz ke wajibaat

Sawal: namaz mein jo cheezein wajib hain unhein bataiye?

Jawab: namaz mein ye cheezein wajib hain: takbeere tahreema mein Allahu akbar hona, Alhamdu padhna, farz ki do pehli rak'aton mein aur sunnat nafl aur witr ki har rak'at mein alhamdu ke sath soorat ya teen chhoti aayat milana, farz namaz mein do pahli rak'aton mein qira'at karna, Alhamdu ka soorat se pehle hona, har rak'at mein soorat se pehle ek hi baar Alhamdu padhna, Alhamdu wa soorat ke darmiyan kisi ajnabi ka faasil na hona, qira'at ke baad muttasilan (fauran) rukoo karna, sajda mein donon paanv ki teen teen ungliyon ka pet zameen par lagna, donon sajda ke darmiyan koi rukn faasil na hona, taadeele arkaan, qauma yani rukoo se seedha khada hona, jalsa yani donon sajdon ke darmiyan seedha baithna, qa'ada e oola mein tashhahud ke baad kuchh na padhna, har qa'ada mein poora tashhahud padhna, lafze assalam do baar kahna, witr mein dua e qunoot padhna, takbeere qunoot, eidain ki 6 takbeerein, eidain mein doosri rak'at ki takbeere rukoo aur us takbeer ke liye lafze Allahu akbar hona, har jahri namaz mein imaam ko jahr (buland) se qira'at karna aur ghaire jahri mein aahista, har wajib aur farz ka uski jagah par hona, rukoo ka har rak'at mein ek hi baar hona aur sujood ka do hi baar hona, doosri se

pehle qa'ada na karna aur chaar rak'at wali mein teesri par qa'ada na hona, aayate sajda padhi to sajda e tilawat karna aur sahw ho to sajda e sahw karna, do farz ya do wajib ya wajib farz ke darmiyan teen tasbeeh ki miqdaar waqfa na hona, imaam jab qira'at kare buland aawaz se khwah aahista us waqt muqtadi ka chup rahna aur siwa e qira'at ke tamam wajibaat mein imaam ki pairwi karna.

Namaz ki sunnatein

Sawal: namaz mein sunnaton ka bayan farmaiye?

Jawab: namaz ki sunnatein ye hain: tahreema ke liye hath uthana aur hathon ki ungliyan apne haal par chhodna, takbeer ke waqt sar na jhukana aur hatheliyon aur ungliyon ke pet ka qibla rukh hona, takbeer se pahle hath uthana isi tarah takbeer e qunoot wa takbeeraate eidain mein kaano tak hath le jane ke baad takbeer kahna, auraton ko sirf mondho tak hath uthana, imaam ka Allahu akbar, samiallahu liman hamidah aur salam buland aawaz se kahna, takbeer ke baad hath latkaye baghair fauran baandh lena, sana, tawwuz, tasmiya padhna aur aamen kehna aur in sab ka aahista hona, pahle sana phir taouz phir tasmiya aur har ke baad doosre ko fauran padhna, rukoo mein teen baar sub'hana rabbiyal azeem aur ghutnon ko hathon se pakadna aur ungliyan khoob khuli rakhna, auraton ko ghutnon par hath rakhna

aur ungliyan kushada (khuli) na rakhna, halat e rukoo taange seedhi hona, rukoo ke liye allahu akbar kahna, rukoo mein peeth khoob bichhi rakhna, rukoo se uthne par hath latka hua chhod dena, rukoo se uthne mein imaam ko samiallahu liman hamidah kahna, muqtadi ko rabbana walakal hamdu kahna aur akele ko donon kahna, sajda ke liye aur sajda se uthne ke liye allahu akbar kahna, sajda mein kam se kam teen baar subhana rabbiyal ala kahna, sajda karne ke liye pehle ghutna phir hath phir naak phir peshani (maatha) zameen par rakhna aur sajda se uthne ke liye pehle peshani (maatha) phir naak phir hath phir ghutna zameen se uthana, sajda mein bazoo karwaton se aur pet raanon se alag hona aur kutte ki tarah kalaiyan zameen par na bichhana, aurat ka bazoo karwaton se pet raanon se raan pindliyon se aur pindliyan zameen se mila dena, donon sajdon ke darmiyan (beech) tashahhud ki tarah baithna aur hathon ko raanon par rakhna, sajdon mein hathon ki ungliyon ka qibla rukh hona aur mili hui na hona aur paanv ki dason(10) ungliyon ke pet zameen par lagna, doosri rak'at ke liye panjon ke bal ghutnon par hath rakh kar uthna, qa'ada mein baaya paanv bichha kar donon sureen (kulha) us par rakh kar baithna, dahina pair khada rakhna aur dahine pair ki ungliyan qibla rukh (qibla ki taraf) karna, aurat ko donon paanv dahini taraf nikaal kar bayein sureen (kulhe) par baithna, dahina hath dahini raan par aur baaya hath baayi raan par rakhna aur ungliyon ko apni halat par

chhodna, shahadat par ishara karna, qa'ada aakhira mein tashhahud ke baad durood shareef aur dua e masoora padhna.

Qira'at ka bayan

Sawal: agar soorah e fatiha padhne ke baad soorat milana bhool jaye aur rukoo mein yaad aaye to kya kare?

Jawab: agar soorat milana bhool jaye phir rukoo mein yaad aaye to khada ho jaye aur soorat milaye phir rukoo kare aur aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: farz ki pahli do rak'at mein soorat milana bhool jaye to kya kare?

Jawab: farz ki pahli do rak'aton mein soorat milana bhool jaye aur rukoo ke baad yaad aaye to pichhli do rak'aton mein padhe aur sajda e sahw kare aur maghrib ki pahli do rak'aton mein bhool jaye to teesri mein padhe aur ek rak'at ki soorat jati rahi aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: agar farz ki pahli do rak'aton mein se kisi ek mein soorat milana bhool jaye aur rukoo ke baad yaad aaye to kya kare?

Jawab: teesri ya chauthi mein soorah fatiha ke sath soorat

milaye aur sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: agar sunnat ya nafl mein soorat milana bhool jaye aur rukoo ke baad sajda waghaira mein yaad aaye to kya kare?

Jawab: aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: pahli rak'at mein jo soorat padhi phir usi ko doosri rak'at mein bhool kar shuru kar di to kya kare?

Jawab: phir usi soorat ko shuru kar di to usi ko padhe aur qasdan (jaanboojh kar) aisa karna makrooh tanzeehi hai haan agar doosri yaad na ho to harj nahi.

Sawal: doosri rak'at mein pahli wali se upar ki soorat padhi yani pahli mein “Surah Kafiroon” aur doosri mein “Surah Kausar” padhi to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: doosri rak'at mein pehli wali se upar ki soorat ya aayat padhna makroohe tahreemi aur gunah hai magar bhool kar aisa ho to na gunah hai aur na sajda e sahw.

Sawal: bhool kar doosri rak'at mein upar ki soorat shuru kar di phir yaad aaya to kya kare?

Jawab: jo shuru kar chuka usi ko poori kare agarche abhi

ek hi harf (word) padha ho.

Sawal: pehli mein اَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ aur doosri mein لِاِيْلٰفِ قُرَيْش chhod kar اَرَءَيْتَ الَّذِىْ padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: doosri mein ek chhoti soorat chhod kar padhna mana hai aur bhool kar shuru kar di to usi ko khatm kare chhod ne ki ijazat nahi.

Jama'at aur imamat ka bayan

Sawal: jama'at farz hai ya wajib?

Jawab: jama'at wajib hai, jama'at ke sath ek namaz padhne se 27 namazon ka sawab milta hai baghair uzr ek baar bhi chhod ne wala gunahgar aur chhod ne ki aadat kar lene wala faasiq hai.

Sawal: jama'at chhod ne ke uzr kya kya hai?

Jawab: andha ya apahij hona, itna boodha ya beemar hona ki masjid tak jane se majboor ho, sakht barish ya shadeed keechad ka haael hona, aandhi ya sakht andheri ya sakht sardi ka hona aur pakhana wa peshab ki sakht haajat (zarurat) hona waghaira.

Sawal: imamat ka sab se zyada haqdaar kaun hai?

Jawab: imamat ka sab se zyada haqdaar wo shakhs hai jo namaz wa taharat ke ahkaam sab se zyada janta ho, phir vo shakhs jo tajweed yani qira'at ki jaankari zyada rakhta ho agar kai shaksh in baaton mein barabar ho to wo shakhs zyada haqdaar hai jo zyada muttaqi ho agar is mein bhi barabar ho to zyada umr wala phir us ke akhlaq zyada achche ho phir zyada tahajjud guzaar gharze ke chand aadmi barabar ho to un mein jo sharai tarjeeh rakhta ho wahi zyada haqdaar hai.

Sawal: kin logon ko imaam banana gunah hai?

Jawab: faasiq e moallin jaise sharabi, juaari, zinakaar, soodkhor, chughalkhor aur dadhi mundane wala ya kata kar ek musht (mutthi) se kam rakhne wala aur wo badmazhab ki jis ki badmazhabi hadde kufr ko na pahunchi ho un logon ko imaam banana gunah hai aur unke peechhe namaz makrooh tahreemi wajibul i'aada (namaz ko dohrana) hai.

Sawal: wahabi deobandi ke peechhe namaz padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: wahabi deobandi ke aqeede kufri hain maslan un logon ka aqeeda ye hai ki jaisa ilm Huzoor alaihissalam ko hasil hai aisa ilm to bachchon, pagalon aur janwaron ko bhi hasil hai jaisa ki unke peshwa molvi ashraf ali

thanvi ne apni kitab hifzul imaan mein page 8 par huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ke liye kul ilm e ghaib ka inkar karte huye sirf baaz ilm e ghaib ke baare mein yoon likha hai ki 'is mein huzoor ki kya takhsees hai aisa ilm to zaid wa umar balki har sabi (bachcha) majnoon balki jami haiwanaat wa bahaem ke liye bhi hasil hai' ma'azallahi rabbil aalmeen.

Isi tarah unke peshwaon ki kitabon mein bahut se kufri aqeede hain jinhein wo haq mante hain isliye unke peechhe namaz padhna najaaiz wa gunah hai agar kisi ne ghalati se padh li ho to phir se padhe agar dobara nahi padhega to gunahgar hoga. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: kin logon ko imaam banana makrooh hai?

Jawab: ganwar, andhe, walduzzina, amrad, kodhi, faaliz ki beemari wale, bars (kodh) wala jis ka bars zahir ho in sab ko imaam banana makrooh tanzeehi hai aur karahat us waqt hai jab ki jama'at mein aur koi unse behtar ho aur agar wahi mustahiq e imamat hai to karahat nahi aur andhe ki imamat mein to khafeef karahat hai.

(bahaare shariat)

Namaz faasid karne wali cheezein

Sawal: kin cheezon se namaz faasid ho jati hai?

Jawab: kalaam karne se khwah amadan (jaanboojh kar) ho ya ghalati ya bhool kar, apni khushi se baat kare ya kisi ke majboor karne par bahar soorat namaz jati rahegi, zubaan se kisi ko salam kare jaan kar ya bhool kar namaz faasid ho jayegi, isi tarah zubaan se salam ka jawab dena bhi namaz ko faasid kar deta hai, kisi ki cheenk ke jawab mein 'yarhamukallah' kaha ya khushi ki khabar sun kar jawab mein 'alhamdulillah' kaha ya ta'ajjub mein dalne wali khabar sun kar jawab mein 'subhanallah' kaha ya buri khabar sun kar jawab mein اِنَّالِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّآاِلَيْهِ رٰجِعُوْن kaha to in tamam shaklon mein namaz jati rahegi lekin agar khud usi ko cheenk aai to hukm hai ki chup rahe aur agar alhamdulillah kah liya to bhi namaz mein harj nahi, namaz padhne wale ne apne imaam ke ilawa doosre ko luqma diya (yaad dilaya) to namaz faasid ho gai, isi tarah apne muqtadi ke ilawa doosre ka luqma lena bhi namaz ko faasid kar deta hai aur ghalat luqma dene se luqma dene wale ki namaz jati rahti hai, 'Allahu akbar' ki alif ko kheench kar 'aaallahu akbar' ya aaakbar ya akbaar kahna namaz ko faasid kar deta hai, isi tarah Allahu akbar ki 'ra' ko 'da' padhne se namaz faasid ho jati hai aur 'nastaeen' ko 'nastaaeen' padhne se namaz jati rahti hai aur an'amta ki 'ta' ko zabar ke bajaye zer ya pesh padhne se namaz faasid ho jati hai, 'aah' 'ohh' 'uff' 'tuff' dard ya musibat ki wajah se kahe ya aawaz ke sath roye aur huroof (word) paida huye to in sab sooraton mein namaz jati rahegi lekin agar mareez ki zubaan se be ikhtiyar 'aah' ya 'ohh'

nikle to namaz faasid na hui, isi tarah chheenk khaansi jamahi aur dakaar mein jitne huroof majbooran nikalte hain maaf hain, daanton ke andar khane ki koi cheez rah gai thi us ko nigal gaya agar chane se kam hai to namaz makrooh hui aur chane ke barabar hai to faasid ho gai, aurat namaz padh rahi thi bachcha ne uski chhati choosi agar doodh nikal aaya to namaz jati rahi, namazi ke aage se guzarna namaz ko faasid nahi karta khwah guzarne wala mard ho ya aurat magar guzarne wala sakht gunahgar hota hai hadees shareef mein hai ki namazi ke aage se guzarne wala agar janta ki is par kya gunah hai to zameen mein dhans jane ko guzarne se achcha jaanta.

Namaz ke makroohaat

Sawal: namaz ke andar jo baatein makrooh hain unhein bataiye?

Jawab: kapde badan ya dadhi ke sath khelna, kapda sametna jaise sajda mein jate waqt aage ya peechhe se uthana, kapda latkana yani sar ya mondhe par is tarah dalna ki donon kinarein latakte ho, kisi aasteen ka aadhi kalai se zyada chadhana, daman samet kar namaz padhna, shiddat ka (zordar) pakhana peshab maloom hote waqt ya ghalaba e riyaah ke waqt namaz padhna, mard ka jooda (choti) baandhe huye namaz padhna, ungliyan chatkana, ungliyon ki kainchi bandhna, kamar par hath rakhna,

idhar udhar munh pher kar dekhna, aasman ki taraf nigah uthana, tashhahud ya sajdon ke darmiyan kutte ki tarah baithna, mard ka sajda mein kalaiyon ka bichhana, kisi shakhs ke munh ke samne namaz padhna, kapde mein is tarah lipat jana ki hath bhi bahar na ho, pagdi is tarah bandhna ki beech sar par na ho, naak aur munh ko chhipana, be zarurat khankar nikalna, bilqasd jamahi lena aur khud aaye to haraj nahi, jis kapde par jandar ki tasweer (photo) ho use pahan kar namaz padhna, tasweer ka namazi ke sar par yani chhat mein hona ya latka hona ya sajda karne ki jagah mein hona ki us par sajda waaqe ho, namazi ke aage ya dahine ya bayein ya peechhe tasweer ka hona jab ki latki ho ya nasab ho ya deewar waghaira mein mankoosh ho (deewar mein khod kar ya vaise hi kisi jandar ki tasweer bani hona), ulta qur'an majeed padhna, kisi wajib ko tark karna (chhodna), qiyaam ke ilawa kisi aur mauqa par qur'an padhna, rukoo mein qira'at ko khatm karna, imaam se pehle muqtadi ka rukoo wa sujood waghaira mein jana ya usse pehle sar uthana ye tamam baatein makrooh tahreemi hai.

Witr ka bayan

Sawal: namaze witr kis tarah padhi jati hai?

Jawab: namaze witr bhi usi tarah padhi jati hai jis tarah aur namaz padhi jati hai lekin witr ki teesri rak'at mein

Alhamdu aur soorat padhne ke baad kaano tak donon hath le jaye aur Allahu akbar kahta hua hath wapas laye aur naaf (dhondi) ke neeche baandh le phir dua e qunoot padhe phir uske baad aur namazon ki tarah rukoo aur sajda waghaira karke salam pher de.

Dua e qunoot

اَللّٰھُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِیْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَیْكَ وَنُثْنِیْ عَلَیْكَ الْخَیْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ یَّفْجُرُكَ۔ اَللّٰھُمَّ اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّیْ وَنَسْجُدُ وَاِلَیْکَ نَسْعٰی وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوْا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰی عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

Sawal: jis shakhs ko dua e qunoot yaad na ho wo kya padhe?

Jawab: jis shakhs ko dua e qunoot yaad na ho wo ye dua padhe-

اَللّٰھُمَّ رَبَّنَآ اٰتِنَا فِی الدُّنْیَا حَسَنَةً وَّ فِی الْاٰخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Sawal: agar dua e qunoot na padhe to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar dua e qunoot qasdan (jaanboojh kar) na padhe to namaze witr phir se padhe aur agar bhool kar na padhe to aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: agar dua e qunoot padhna bhool jaye aur rukoo mein yaad aaye to kya kare?

Jawab: agar dua e qunoot padhna bhool jaye aur rukoo mein yaad aaye to na qiyaam ki taraf laute (wapas aaye) aur na rukoo mein padhe balki aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare.

Sunnat aur nafl ka bayan

Sawal: kitni namazein sunnat e muakkadah hain?

Jawab: do rak'at fajr ke farz se pehle, chaar rak'at zuhar ke farz se pehle aur do rak'at zuhar farz ke baad, do rak'at maghrib farz ke baad, do rak'at isha farz ke baad, chaar rak'at jumua farz se pehle aur chaar rak'at jumua farz ke baad in sunnaton ko 'sunnatulhuda' bhi kaha jata hai.

Sawal: kitni namazein sunnat e gair muakkadah hain?

Jawab: chaar rak'at asr ke farz se pehle, chaar rak'at isha farz ke pehle, zuhar farz ke baad do ke bajaye chaar isi tarah isha farz ke baad do ke bajaye chaar rak'at, maghrib ke baad 6 rak'at salatul awwabeen, do rak'at tahyatul masjid, do rak'at tahyatul wuzu, do rak'at namaze ishraq, kam se kam do rak'at namaze chasht aur zyada se zyada 12 rak'at, kam se kam do rak'at namaz e tahajjud aur

zyada se zyada 8 rak'at, salatuttasbeeh, namaz e istikhara aur namaze haajat waghaira in sunnaton ko 'sunnuzzawaed' aur kabhi mustahab bhi kehte hain.

Sawal: jama'at khadi hone ke baad kisi sunnat ka shuru karna jaaiz hai ya nahi?

Jawab: jama'at khadi ho jane ke baad fajr ki sunnat ke ilawa kisi sunnat ka shuru karna jaaiz nahi agar ye jaane ke fajr ki sunnat padhne ke baad jama'at mil jayegi agarche qa'ada (baithak) hi mein shamil hoga to sunnat padh le magar saf (line) ke barabar khade hokar padhna jaaiz nahi balki saf (line) se door hat kar padhe.

Sawal: kin waqton mein nafl namaz padhna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: tuloo wa ghuroob (nikalna sooraj ka aur doobna sooraj ka) aur dopahar in teeno waqton mein koi namaz jaaiz nahi na farz na wajib aur na nafl haan agar us roz (din) asr ki namaz nahi padhi hai to sooraj doob ne ke waqt padh le aur tuloo e fajr se tuloo e aaftab (sooraj) ke darmiyan siwaye do rak'at sunnat e fajr ke tahyatul masjid aur tahyatul wuzu waghaira koi nafl jaaiz nahi aur namaze asr se maghrib ki farz padhne ke darmiyan nafl mana hai aur khutba ke waqt aur namaze eidain se peshtar (pehle) nafl makrooh hai chahe ghar mein padhe ya eidgah wa masjid mein aur namaze eidain ke baad bhi nafl makrooh

hai jab ki eidgah ya masjid mein padhe ghar mein padhna makrooh nahi hai.

Sawal: nafl namaz baith kar padh sakte hain ya nahi?

Jawab: baith kar padh sakte hain magar jab ki qudrat (taqat) ho to khade hokar padhna afzal hai.

Tahyatul wuzu

Muslim shareef mein hai ki Nabiye kareem alaihissalam ne farmaya jo shakhs wuzu kare aur achcha wuzu kare aur zahir wa batin se mutavajjeh ho kar do rak'at (namaz tahyatul wuzu) padhe uske liye jannat wajib ho jati hai.

Namaze Ishraq

Tirmizi shareef mein hai ki Huzoor alaihissalam ne farmaya ki jo fajr ki namaz jama'at se padh kar khuda ka zikr karta rahe yahan tak ke sooraj buland ho jaye phir do rak'at (namaze ishraq) padhe to use poore haj aur umra ka sawab milega.

Namaze Chasht

Chasht ki namaz mustahab hai kam se kam do aur zyada se zyada 12 rak'atein hain tirmizi aur ibne maaja mein hai ki Huzoor alaihissalam ne farmaya jo chasht ki

do rak'aton par muhaafazat kare uske gunah bakhsh diye jayenge agarche samundar ke jhaag ke barabar ho.

Namaze Tahajjud

Tahajjud ki namaz ka waqt isha ki namaz ke baad so kar uthe us waqt se tuloo e subah sadiq tak hai, tahajjud ki namaz kam se kam do rak'at hai aur Huzoor alaihissalam se 8 tak sabit hai. Hadees shareef mein is namaz ki badi fazeelat (badai) aai hai nasai aur ibne maaja ne apni sunan mein riwayat ki, ki rasoolullah alaihissalam ne farmaya jo shakhs raat mein bedar ho (jaage) aur apne ahal ko jagaye phir donon do do rak'at padhein to kasrat se yaad karne walo mein likhe jayenge.

Salatuttasbeeh

Salatuttasbeeh mein be inteha sawab hai baaz muhaqqiqeen farmate hain ki uski buzurgi sun kar tark na karega magar deen mein susti karne wala. Hadees shareef mein hai ki Huzoor alaihissalam ne Hazrate Abbas radiyallahu ta'ala anhu se farmaya ki aey chacha! Agar tum se ho sake to salatuttasbeeh har roz ek baar padho aur agar roz na ho sake to har jumua ko ek baar padho aur ye bhi na ho sake to har mahina mein ek baar aur ye bhi na ho sake to saal mein ek baar aur ye bhi na ho sake to umr mein ek baar. Is namaz ki tarkeeb (tareeqa) sunane tirmizi mein Hazrate Abdullah ibne mubarak se is tarah mazkoor hai ki takbeere tahreema ke

baad sana padhe phir 15 baar ye tasbeeh padhe:

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَر

phir tawwuz, tasmiya, soorah e fatiha aur soorat padh kar 10 baar upar wali tasbeeh padhe phir rukoo kare aur rukoo mein 10 baar padhe phir rukoo se sar uthaye aur tasmi (samiallahu liman hamidah) wa tahmeed (rabbana lakal hamd) ke baad 10 baar wahi tasbeeh padhe phir sajda ko jaye aur usmein 10 martaba padhe phir sajda se sar uthaye to 10 baar padhe phir doosre sajda mein jaye to 10 baar padhe isi tarah chaar rak'at padhe aur rukoo wa sajda mein subhana rabbiyal azeem aur subhana rabbiyal ala kahne ke baad tasbeehaat padhe.

Namaze Haajat

Aboo dawood mein hai Hazrate Huzaifa radiyallahu ta'ala anhu farmate hain ki jab Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ko koi aham muamala pesh aata to aap uske liye do ya chaar rak'at namaz padhte. Hadees shareef mein hai ki pehli rak'at mein soorah e fatiha aur teen baar aayatul kursi padhe aur baaqi teen rak'aton mein soorah e fatiha,

قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ, قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ, قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

ek ek baar padhe to ye aisi hai jaise shabe qadr mein chaar rak'atein padhi. Masha'ekh farmate hain ki humne ye namaz padhi aur humari haajate (zarurat) poori hui.

Taraweeh ka bayan

Sawal: taraweeh sunnat hai ya nafl?

Jawab: taraweeh mard wa aurat sab ke liye sunnate muakkadah hai isko chhodna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: taraweeh ki kitni rak'atein hain?

Jawab: taraweeh ki 20 rak'at hain.

Sawal: 20 rak'atein taraweeh mein kya hikmatein hain?

Jawab: 20 rak'at taraweeh mein hikmat ye hai ke sunnaton se faraiz aur wajibaat ki takmeel hoti hai aur subah se shaam tak farz wa wajib kul 20 rak'atein hain to munasib hua ki taraweeh bhi 20 rak'atein ho taaki mukammal karne wali sunnaton ki rak'at aur jinki takmeel hoti hai yani farz wa wajib ki rak'at ki tadad barabar ho jaye.

Sawal: taraweeh ki 20 rak'atein kis tarah padhi jaye?

Jawab: 20 rak'atein 10 salam se padhi jayein yani har do rak'at par salam phere aur har taraweeh yani chaar rak'at par itni der baithna mustahab hai ki jitni der mein chaar rak'atein padhi hain.

Sawal: taraweeh ki niyyat kis tarah ki jaye?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine do rak'at namaz taraweeh sunnat rasoolullah ki Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: taraweeh ki halat mein chupka (khamosh) baitha raha ya kuchh padhe?

Jawab: ikhtiyar hai chahe chup baitha rahe chahe kalimah ya durood shareef padhe aur aam taur se ye dua padhi jati hai:

سُبْحَانَ ذِی الْمُلْکِ وَالْمَلَکُوْتِ سُبْحَانَ ذِی الْعِزَّةِ وَالْعَظَمَةِ وَالْهَیْبَةِ وَالْقُدْرَةِ
وَالْکِبْرِیَاءِ وَالْجَبَرُوْتِ، سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِکِ الْحَیِّ الَّذِیْ لَا یَنَامُ وَلَا یَمُوْتُ سُبُّوْحٌ قُدُّوْسٌ
رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّ الْمَلٰٓئِکَةِ وَالرُّوْحِ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ اَجِرْنِیْ مِنَ النَّار، یَامُجِیْرُ یا مُجِیْرُ یا مُجِیْرُ،
بِرَحْمَتِکَ یَااَرْحَمَ الرّٰحِمِیْنَ

Sawal: taraweeh jama'at se padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: taraweeh jama'at se padhna sunnate kifaya hai yani agar masjid mein taraweeh ki jama'at na hui to muhalla ke sab log gunahgar huye aur agar kuch logon ne masjid mein jama'at se padh li to sab log chhutkara pa gaye.

Sawal: taraweeh mein qur'an majeed khatm karna kaisa hai?

Jawab: poore mahine ki taraweeh mein ek baar qur'an majeed khatm karna sunnate muakkadah hai aur do baar khatm karna afzal hai aur teen baar khatm karna mazeed (zyada) fazeelat rakhta hai basharteke muqtadiyon ko takleef na ho magar ek baar khatm karne mein muqtadiyon ka lihaz nahi kiya jayega.

Sawal: bila uzr (majboori) baith kar taraweeh padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: bila uzr baith kar taraweeh padhna makrooh hai balki baaz fuqha e kiraam ke nazdeek to namaz hogi hi nahi. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: baaz log shuru rak'at se shareek nahi hote balki jab imaam rukoo mein jane lagta hai to shareek hote hain unke liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: najaaiz hai aisa hargiz nahi karna chahiye ki is mein munaafiqeen se mushaahabat pai jati hai.

Qaza namaz ka bayan

Sawal: ada aur qaza kise kehte hain?

Jawab: kisi ibadat ko uske waqte muqarrara par karne ko ada kehte hain aur waqt guzar jane ke baad amal karne ko qaza kehte hain.

Sawal: kin namazon ki qaza zaroori hai?

Jawab: farz namazon ki qaza farz hai, witr ki qaza wajib hai aur fajr ki sunnat agar farz ke sath qaza ho aur zawaal se pehle padhe to farz ke sath sunnat bhi padhe aur zawaal ke baad padhe to sunnat ki qaza nahi aur zuhar ya jumua ke pehle ki sunnatein qaza ho gai aur farz padh li agar waqt baaqi hai to padhe aur afzal ye hai ki pichhli sunnatein padhne ke baad unko padhe.

Sawal: chhooti huyi namaz kis waqt padhni chahiye?

Jawab: 6 ya usse zyada chhooti hui namazein padhne ke liye koi waqt muqarrar nahi hai haan jald padhna chahiye takheer (deri) nahi karna chahiye aur umr mein jab bhi padhega chhutkara pa jayega lekin sooraj nikalne, sooraj doobne aur zawaal ke waqt qaza namaz padhna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: agar 5 ya isse kam namazein qaza ho to unhein kab padhna chahiye?

Jawab: jis shakhs ki 5 ya usse kam namazein qaza ho wo sahibe tarteeb hai us par lazim hai ke waqti namaz se

pehle qaza namazein bittarteeb padhe agar waqt mein gunjaish hote huye waqti namaz pehle padh li to na hui is mas'ala ki mazeed tafseel bahaare shariat mein dekhni chahiye.

Sawal: agar koi namaz qaza ho jaye jaise fajr ki namaz to niyyat kis tarah karni chahiye?

Jawab: jis roz aur jis waqt ki namaz qaza ho us roz aur us waqt ki niyyat qaza mein zaroori hai jaise agar jumua ke roz fajr ki namaz qaza ho gai to is tarah niyyat kare 'niyyat ki maine do rak'at namaz qaza juma ke fajr farz ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar' isi par doosri qaza namazon ki niyyaton ko samajh lena chahiye.

Sawal: agar mahina do mahina ya saal do saal ki namazein qaza ho jayein to niyyat kis tarah karni chahiye?

Jawab: aisi soorat mein jo namaz jaise zuhar ki qaza padhni hai to is tarah niyyat kare 'niyyat ki maine chaar rak'at namaz qaza jo mere zimme baqi hai unmein se pehle zuhar farz ki Allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar' aur maghrib ki padhni ho to yoon niyyat kare 'niyyat ki maine teen rak'at namaz qaza jo mere zimme baqi hai unmein se pehle maghrib farz ki allah ta'ala ke liye munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef

ke Allahu akbar' isi tareeqe par doosri qaza namazon ki niyyaton ko samajhna chahiye.

Sawal: kya qaza namazon ki rak'atein bhi khali aur bhari yani baghair soorat aur soorat ke sath padhi jati hai?

Jawab: haan jo rak'atein ada mein soorat ke sath padhi jati hain wo qaza mein bhi soorat ke sath padhi jati hai aur jo rak'atein ada mein baghair soorat ke padhi jati hai wo qaza mein bhi baghair soorat ke padhi jati hain.

Sawal: baaz log shabe qadr ya ramzan ke aakhiri juma ko qaza e umri ke naam se do ya chaar rak'at padhte hain aur ye samajhte hain ki umr bhar ki qaza isi ek namaz se ada ho gai to uske liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: ye khyaal batil hai ta waqte ki har ek namaz ki qaza alag alag na padhenge to chhutkara na payenge.

Sajda e sahw ka bayan

Sawal: sajda e sahw kise kehte hain?

Jawab: sahw ke maana hain bhoolne ke, kabhi namaz mein bhool se koi khaas kharabi paida ho jati hai us kharabi ko door karne ke liye qa'ada e aakhira mein do sajde kiye jate hain inko sajda e sahw kehte hain.

Sawal: sajda e sahw ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: sajda e sahw ka tareeqa ye hai ki aakhiri qa'ada (baithak) mein attahiyyatu wa raslooluhu tak padhne ke baad sirf dahini taraf salam pher kar do sajde kare phir tashahhud waghaira padh kar salam pher de.

Sawal: kin baaton se sajda e sahw wajib hota hai?

Jawab: jo baatein namaz mein wajib hain un mein se kisi ek ke bhool kar chhoot jane se sajda e sahw wajib hota hai jaise farz ki pehli ya doosri rak'at mein alhamdu ya soorat padhna bhool gaya ya sunnat aur nafl ki kisi rak'at mein alhamdu ya soorat padhna bhool gaya ya alhamdu se pehle soorat padh di to in sooraton mein sajda e sahw karna wajib hota hai.

Sawal: farz wa sunnat ke chhoot jane se sajda e sahw wajib hota hai ya nahi?

Jawab: farz chhoot jane se namaz faasid ho jati hai sajda e sahw se uski talaafi nahi ho sakti isliye phir se padhna padega aur sunnat wa mustahab jaise tawwuz, tasmiya, sana, aameen aur takbeeraate intikaal ke chhoot jane se sajda e sahw wajib nahi hota balki namaz ho jati hai magar dobara padhna mustahab hai.

Sawal: kisi wajib ko qasdan (jaanboojh kar) chhod diya to sajda e sahw se talaafi hogi ya nahi?

Jawab: kisi wajib ko qasdan (jaanboojh kar) chhod diya to sajda e sahw se us nuqsan ki talaafi nahi hogi balki namaz ko dobara padhna wajib hoga isi tarah agar bhool kar kisi wajib ko chhod diya aur sajda e sahw na kiya jab bhi namaz ka dobara padhna wajib hai.

Sawal: ek namaz mein kai wajib chhoot gaye to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: is soorat mein bhi sahw ke wahi do sajde kaafi hain.

Sawal: farz ya witr mein qa'ada e oola (pehli baithak) bhool kar teesri rak'at ke liye khada ho raha tha ki yaad aa gaya to is soorat mein kya kare?

Jawab: agar abhi seedha khada nahi hua hai to baith jaye aur sajda e sahw na kare aur agar seedha khada ho gaya to na laute aur aakhir mein sajda e sahw kare aur agar lauta to is soorat mein bhi sajda e sahw wajib hota hai.

Sawal: rukoo, sajda ya qa'ada mein bhool kar qur'an padh diya to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: is soorat mein bhi sajda e sahw wajib hai.

Sawal: agar farz ka qa'ada e aakhira (pichhli baithak) nahi kiya aur bhool kar khada ho gaya to kya kare?

Jawab: jab tak us rak'at ka sajda na kiya ho laut aaye aur attahiyyat padh kar dahini taraf salam phere sajda e sahw kare aur agar us rak'at ka sajda kar liya to sajda se sar uthate hi wo farz nafl ho gaya isliye agar chahe to ilawa maghrib ke doosri namazon mein ek rak'at aur milaye taaki rak'at taak na rahe.

Sawal: agar sunnat aur nafl ka qa'ada (baithak) na kiya aur bhool kar khada ho gaya to kya kare?

Jawab: sunnat aur nafl ka har qa'ada (baithak) qa'ada e aakhira hai yani farz hai agar qa'ada na kiya aur bhool kar khada ho gaya to jab tak us rak'at ka sajda na kare laut aaye aur sajda e sahw kare.

Sawal: agar qa'ada e aakhira (pichhli baithak) mein attahiyyatu wa raslooluhu tak padhne ke baad bhool kar khada ho gaya to kya kare?

Jawab: agar baqadre tashahhud qa'ada e aakhira karne ke baad bhool kar khada ho gaya to jab tak us rak'at ka sajda na kiya ho laut aaye aur dobara attahiyyat padhe baghair

sajda e sahw kare phir tashahhud waghaira padh kar salam pher de.

Sawal: qa'ada e oola (pehli baithak) mein bhool kar durood shareef bhi padh liya to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar 'allahumma salli ala muhammadin' ya 'allahumma salli ala sayyadina' tak padha ya is se zyada padha to sajda e sahw wajib hai aur agar usse kam padha to nahi magar ye hukm sirf farz, witr aur zuhar wa jumua ki pehli chaar rak'at wali sunnaton ke liye hain rahe deegar sunan wa nawafil to unke qa'ada e ula mein bhi durood shareef padhne ka hukm hai.

Sawal: jahri (aawaz se padhne wali) namaz mein bhool kar aahista padh diya ya sirri namaz mein jahar se padh diya to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar jahri (aawaz se padhne wali) namaz mein imaam ne bhool kar kam se kam ek aayat aahista padh di ya sirri yani jis mein qira'at aahista padhi jati hai aisi namaz mein jahr se padh diya to sajda e sahw wajib hai aur agar ek kalima padha to maaf hai aur munfarid (akela namaz padhne wala) ne sirri namaz mein ek aayat jahar se padhi to sajda e sahw wajib hai aur jahar mein aahista padhi to nahi.

Sawal: qira'at waghaira kisi mauqa par thhehar kar soch ne laga to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar ek rukn yani teen baar subhanallah kehne ki miqdaar waqfa (thheharna) hua to sajda e sahw wajib hai.

Sawal: jis par sajda e sahw hona wajib tha agar sahw hona yaad na tha aur namaz khatm karne ki niyyat se salam pher diya to kya kare?

Jawab: agar sahw hona yaad na tha aur salam pher diya to abhi namaz se bahar nahi hua isliye jab tak kalaam waghaira koi fel (work) manafi e namaz (jo namaz ko faasid kare) na kiya ho sajda kare aur phir tashhahud waghaira padh kar salam pher de.

Beemar ki namaz ka bayan

Sawal: agar beemari ke sabab khade hokar namaz nahi padh sakta hai to kya kare?

Jawab: agar khade ho kar namaz nahi padh sakta ki marz badh jayega ya der mein achcha hoga ya chakkar aata hai ya khade ho kar padhne se peshab ka qatra aayega ya bahut shadeed dard naqabile bardasht ho jayega to in sab sooraton mein baith kar namaz padhe.

Sawal: agar kisi cheez ki tek lagakar khada ho sakta hai to is soorat mein kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar khadim (naukar) ya laathi ya deewar waghaira par tek lagakar khada ho sakta hai to farz hai ki khada ho kar padhe is soorat mein agar baith kar namaz padhega to nahi hogi.

Sawal: agar kuch der khada ho sakta hai to uske liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar kuch der bhi khada ho sakta hai agarche itna hi ki khada hokar Allahu akbar kah le to farz hai ki khada ho kar utna kahe phir baithe warna namaz na hogi.

Sawal: beemari ke sabab agar rukoo sajda bhi na kar sakta ho to kya kare?

Jawab: aisi soorat mein rukoo sajda ishara se kare magar rukoo ke ishara se sajda ke ishara mein sar ko zyada jhukaye.

Sawal: agar baith kar bhi namaz na padh sakta ho to kya kare?

Jawab: aisi soorat mein let kar namaz padhe is tarah ki chit let kar qibla ki taraf paanv kare magar paanv na

phailaye balki ghutne khade rakhe aur sar ke neeche takiya waghaira rakh kar jara uncha kar le aur rukoo sajda sar jhuka kar ishare se kare ye soorat afzal hai aur ye bhi jaaiz hai ki dahine ya bayein karwat let kar munh qibla ki taraf kare.

Sawal: agar sar se ishara bhi na ho sake to kya kare?

Jawab: agar sar se bhi ishara na ho sake to namaz saaqit ho jati hai phir agar namaz ke 6 waqt isi halat mein guzar jayein to qaza bhi saaqit ho jati hai.

Sajda e tilawat ka bayan

Sawal: sajda e tilawat kise kehte hain?

Jawab: qur'an mein 14 muqamaat (jagah) aise hai ki jin ke padhne ya sunne se sajda karna wajib hota hai use sajda e tilawat kehte hain.

Sawal: sajda e tilawat ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: sajda e tilawat ka masnoon tareeqa ye hai ki khada ho kar Allahu akbar kahta hua sajda mein jaye aur kam se kam teen baar 'subhana rabiyyal aala' kahe phir Allahu akbar kahta hua khada ho jaye bas na is mein Allahu akbar kehte huye hath uthana hai aur na is mein

tashahhud hai aur na salam.

Sawal: agar baith kar sajda kiya to sajda ada hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: ada ho jayega magar masnoon yei hai ki khada ho kar sajda mein jaye aur sajda ke baad phir khada ho.

Sawal: sajda e tilawat ke sharait kya hain?

Jawab: sajda e tilawat ke liye tahreema ke ilawa wo tamam shartein hain jo namaz ke liye hain maslan (jaise) taharat, satre aurat, istiqbale qibla aur niyyat waghaira.

Sawal: sajda e tilawat ki niyyat kis tarah ki jati hai?

Jawab: niyyat ki maine sajda e tilawat ki Allah ta'ala ke waaste munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke Allahu akbar.

Sawal: urdu zubaan mein aayat e sajda ka tarjuma padha to sajda wajib hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: urdu zubaan ya kisi zubaan mein aayat e sajda ka tarjuma padhne aur sunne se bhi sajda wajib hota hai.

Sawal: kya aayate sajda padhne ke baad fauran sajda karna wajib hota hai?

Jawab: agar aayate sajda namaz ke bahar padhi hai to fauran sajda kar lena wajib nahi haan behtar hai ki fauran kar le aur wuzu ho to takheer (deri) makroohe tanzeehi hai.

Sawal: agar namaz mein aayat e sajda padhi to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar namaz mein aayat e sajda padhi to fauran sajda kar lena wajib hai teen aayat se zyada ki takheer karega to gunahgar hoga aur agar fauran namaz ka sajda kar liya yani aayat e sajda ke baad teen aayat se zyada na padha aur rukoo karke sajda kar liya to agarche sajda e tilawat ki niyyat na ho sajda ada ho jayega. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: ek majlis mein sajda ki ek aayat ko kai baar padha to ek sajda wajib hoga ya kai sajda?

Jawab: ek majlis mein sajda ki ek aayat ko kai baar baar padhne ya sunne se ek hi sajda wajib hota hai.

Sawal: majlis mein aayat padhi ya suni aur sajda kar liya phir usi majlis mein wahi aayat padhi ya suni to doosra sajda wajib hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: doosra sajda nahi wajib hoga wahi pahla sajda kaafi hai.

Sawal: majlis badalne aur na badalne ki sooratein kya hain?

Jawab: do ek luqma khana, do ek ghoont peena, khada ho jana, do ek qadam chalna, salam ka jawab dena, do ek baat karna aur masjid ya makaan ke ek gosha se doosre gosha ki taraf chalna in tamam sooraton mein majlis na badlegi haan agar makaan bada hai jaise shahi mahal to aise makaan mein ek gosha se doosre mein jane se badal jayegi aur teen luqma khana, teen ghoont peena, teen kalime bolna, teen qadam maidan mein chalna aur nikah ya khareedo farokht karna in tamam sooraton mein majlis badal jayegi.

Musafir ki namaz ka bayan

Sawal: musafir kise kehte hain?

Jawab: shariat mein musafir wo shakhs hain jo teen roz (din) ki raah jane ke irada se basti (apne rahne ki jagah) se bahar hua.

Sawal: meel ke hisab se teen roz ki raah ki miqdaar kitni hai?

Jawab: khushki mein teen roz ke raah ki miqdaar 57'3/8 meel hai (yani taqreeban 92 kilometer)

Sawal: agar koi shakhs motor, railgadi (train) ya hawai jahaz (aeroplane) waghaira se teen din ki raah thode waqt mein tay (paar) kar le to musafir hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: musafir ho jayega khwah kitni hi jaldi tay kare.

Sawal: musafir par namaz ke baare mein kya hukm hai?

Jawab: musafir par wajib hai ki qasr kare yani zuhar, asar aur isha chaar rak'at wali farz namaz ko do rak'at padhe ki uske haq mein do hi rak'at poori namaz hai.

Sawal: agar kisi ne qasdan (jaanboojh kar) chaar hi padhi to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: agar jaanboojh kar chaar padhi aur donon qa'ada (baithak) kiya to farz ada ho gaya aur aakhri do rak'atein nafl ho gai magar gunahgar wa mustahiqe naar hua tauba kare aur do rak'at par qa'ada na kiya to farz ada na hua.

Sawal: fajr, maghrib aur witr mein qasr hai ki nahi hain?

Jawab: nahi! Fajr, maghrib aur witr mein qasr nahi hai.

Sawal: sunnaton mein qasr hai ya nahi?

Jawab: sunnaton mein qasr nahi agar mauqa ho to poori

padhe warna muaaf hain.

Sawal: musafir kis waqt se namaz mein qasr kare?

Jawab: musafir jab basti ki aabadi se bahar ho jaye to us waqt se namaz mein qasr shuru kare.

Sawal: bus stand aur railway station par qasr karega ya nahi?

Jawab: agar aabadi se bahar ho aur teen din ki raah tak safar ka irada bhi ho to bus stand aur railway station par qasr karega warna nahi.

Sawal: agar do dhaayi din ki raah ke irada se nikla wahan pahunch kar phir doosri jagah ka irada hua wo bhi teen din se kam ka rasta hai to wo shar'an musafir hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: wo shakhs shar'an musafir na hoga us waqt tak ki jahan se chale wahan se teen din ki raah ka ikattha irada na kare yani agar do do dhaayi dhaayi din ki raah ke irada se chalta raha to isi tarah agar saari dunya ghoom aaye musafir na hoga.

Sawal: musafir kab tak qasr karta rahe?

Jawab: musafir jab tak kisi jagah 15 din ya isse zyada thheharne ki niyyat na kare ya apni basti mein na pahunch jaye qasr karta rahe.

Sawal: musafir agar muqeem ke peechhe namaz padhe to kya kare?

Jawab: musafir agar muqeem ke peechhe namaz padhe to poori padhe qasr na kare.

Sawal: muqeem agar musafir ke peechhe namaz padhe to kya kare?

Jawab: muqeem agar musafir ke peechhe padhe to imaam ke salam ke pher dene ke baad apni baaqi do rak'atein padhe aur un rak'aton mein qira'at bilkul na kare balki soorah e fatiha padhne ki miqdaar chup chap khada rahe.

Jumu'ah ka bayan

Sawal: jumu'ah ki namaz farz hai ya wajib?

Jawab: jumu'ah ki namaz farz hai aur iski farziyat zuhar se zyada muakkad hai.

Sawal: jumu'ah farz hone ki kitni shartein hain?

Jawab: jumu'ah farz hone ki 11 shartein hain:
(1-2) shahar mein muqeem aur aazad hona isliye musafir aur ghulam par jumu'ah farz nahi,
(3) sehat yani aise mareez par ki jumu'ah masjid tak na ja sake jumu'ah farz nahi,
(4-5-6) mard aur aaqil baligh hona yani aurat, pagal aur nabaligh par jumu'ah farz nahi,
(7-8) ankhiyara hona aur chalne par qaadir hona isliye andhe, lunje aur faalij wale par ki masjid tak na ja sakta ho jumu'ah farz nahi,
(9) qaid mein na hona magar jab ki kisi qarz ki wajah se qaid kiya gaya ho aur ada karne par qaadir ho to farz hai,
(10) haakim ya chor waghaira kisi zalim ka khauf na hona,
(11) barish ya aandhi waghaira ka is qadr na hona ki jisse nuqsan ka qawi andesha (sakht khatra) na ho.

Sawal: jin logon par jumu'ah farz nahi hai agar wo log jumu'ah mein shareek ho jaye to unki namaz ho jayegi ya nahi?

Jawab: ho jayegi yani zuhar ki namaz unke zimme se utar jayegi.

Sawal: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ke liye kitni shartein hain?

Jawab: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ke liye 6 shartein hain ki

unmein se agar ek bhi nahi payi gayi to jumu'ah hoga hi nahi.

Sawal: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ki pehli shart kya hai?

Jawab: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ki pehli shart misr ya fina e misr hona hai.

Sawal: misr aur fana e misr kise kehte hain?

Jawab: misr wo jagah hai ki jis mein kai kooche (gali) aur bazar ho aur wo zila ya tahsil ho ki uske mut'alliq dehaat gine jate ho aur misr ke aas paas ki jagah jo misr ki maslehaton ke liye ho use fina e misr kehte hain jaise station qabristan waghaira.

Sawal: kya gaanv mein jumu'ah ki namaz padhna jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: nahi, gaanv mein jumu'ah ki namaz padhna jaaiz nahi lekin jahan qaayim ho band na kiya jaye ki awaam jis tarah bhi allah wa rasool ka naam le ghaneemat hai.

(fatawa razwiya)

Sawal: gaanv mein jumu'ah ki namaz padhne se us din ki zuhar namaz saaqit hoti hai ya nahi?

Jawab: nahi, gaanv mein jumu'ah ki namaz padhne se us din ki zuhar ki namaz nahi saaqit hoti.

Sawal: kuchh log gaanv mein jumu'ah padhne ke baad chaar rak'at ihtiyatuzzuhar padhte hain kya ye sahi hai?

Jawab: nahi balki gaanv mein is ke bajaye chaar rak'at zuhar farz padhna zaroori hai agar nahi padhega to gunahgar hoga.

Sawal: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ki doosri shart kya hai?

Jawab: doosri shart ye hai ki badshah ya uska naaib jumu'ah qaaim kare aur agar islami hukoomat na ho to sabse bada sunni sahi aqeeda rakhne wala aalim qaaim kare ki baghair uski ijazat ke jumu'ah nahi qaaim ho sakta aur agar ye bhi na ho to aam log jis ko imaam banaye wo qaaim kare.

Sawal: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ki teesri aur chauthi shart kya hai?

Jawab: teesri shart zuhar ke waqt ka hona hai isliye waqt se pehle ya baad mein padhi na hui ya darmiyane namaz mein asr ka waqt aa gaya jumu'ah batil ho gaya zuhar ki qaza padhe aur chauthi shart ye hai ki zuhar ke waqt mein namaz se pehle khutba ho jaye.

Sawal: jumu'ah ke khutba mein kitni baatein sunnat hain?

Jawab: 19 baatein sunnat hain: khutba padhne wale ka paak hona, khade ho kar khutba padhna, khutba se pehle khutba padhne wale ka baithna, khutba padhne wale ka mimbar par hona aur sunne walo ki taraf munh aur qibla ki taraf peeth hona, hazir rehne walo ka khutba padhne wale ki taraf mutavajjeh hona, khutba se pehle aauzu billah aahista padhna, itni buland aawaz se khutba padhna ki log sune, lafz alhamdu se shuru karna, Allah ta'ala ki sana karna, Allah ta'ala ki wahdaniyat (yaktaai) aur Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam ki risalat ki gawahi dena, Huzoor par durood bhejna, kam se kam ek aayat ki tilawat karna, pehle khutba mein waaz wa naseehat hona, doosre mein hamd wa sana, shahadat aur durood ka i'aada karna, doosre musalmanon ke liye dua karna, donon khutbon ka halka hona aur donon khutbon ke beech teen aayat ki miqdaar baithna.

Sawal: urdu mein khutba padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: arabi ke ilawa kisi doosri zabaan mein poora khutba padhna ya arabi ke sath kisi doosri zubaan ko milana donon baatein sunnate mutaawarisa ke khilaaf aur makrooh hain.

Sawal: khutba ki azaan imaam ke samne masjid ke andar padhna sunnat hai ya bahar?

Jawab: khutba ki azaan imaam ke samne masjid ke bahar padhna sunnat hai ki Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam aur sahaba e kiraam ke zamana mein khutba padhne wale ke samne masjid ke darwaza hi par hua karti thi jaisa ke hadees ki mashhoor kitab aboo dawood jild 1 page 162 mein hai ki hazrat e saaib yazeed radiyallahu ta'ala anhu se riwayat hai unhone farmaya ki jab rasoolullah alaihissalam jumu'ah ke roz mimbar par tashreef rakhte to huzoor ke samne masjid ke darwaze par azaan hoti aur aisa hi hazrate abu bakr wa umar radiyallahu ta'ala anhuma ke zamane mein. Isiliye fatawa qazi khan, aalamgeeri, bahrurraiq aur fathul qadeer waghaira mein masjid ke andar azaan dene ko mana farmaya aur tahtawi alamaraaqil falah ne makrooh likha.

Sawal: jumu'ah jaaiz hone ki panchvi aur chhathi shart kya hai?

Jawab: panchvi shart jama'at ka hona hai jiske liye imaam ke ilawa kam se kam teen mard ka hona zaroori hai aur chhathi shart izne aam hai iska matlab ye hai ke masjid ka darwaza khol diya jaye taaki jis musalman ka jee (dil) chahe aaye kisi ki rok tok na ho.

Eid wa baqara eid ka bayan

Sawal: eid wa baqara eid ki namaz wajib hai ya sunnat?

Jawab: eid wa baqara eid ki namaz wajib hai magar in ke wajib aur jaaiz hone ki wahi shartein hain jo jumu'ah ke liye hain sirf farq itna hai ki jumu'ah mein khutba shart hai aur eidain mein sunnat, doosra farq ye hai ki jumu'ah ka khutba namaz se pehle hai aur eidain ka khutba namaz ke baad aur taesra farq ye hai ki eidain mein azaan wa iqaamat nahi hai sirf do baar "Assalatu jaami'ah" kahne ki ijazat hai.

Sawal: eid wa baqara eid ki namaz ka waqt kab se kab tak hai?

Jawab: eid wa baqara eid ki namaz ka waqt ek neza aaftab (sooraj) buland hone ke baad se zawaal ke pehle tak hai.

Sawal: eid ki namaz padhne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: pehle is tarah niyyat kare "Niyyat ki maine do rak'at namaz wajib eidul fitr ya eidul azha ki 6 takbeeron ke sath Allah ta'ala ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke phir kaano tak hath uthaye aur Allahu akbar" kah kar baandh le phir sana padhe phir kaano tak hath le jaye aur Allahu

akbar kehta hua hath chhod de phir hath uthaye aur Allahu akbar kahta hua hath chhod de phir teesri baar hath uthaye aur Allahu akbar kah kar hath baandh le iske baad imaam aahista aauzu billah wa bismillah padh kar buland aawaz se alhamdu ke sath koi soorat padhe phir rukoo aur sajde se faarig hokar doosri rak'at mein pehle alhamdu ke sath koi soorat padhe phir teen baar kaano tak hath le jaye aur har baar Allahu akbar kahe aur kisi martaba hath na baandhe aur chauthi baar baghair hath uthaye Allahu akbar kahta hua ruku mein jaye aur baaqi namaz doosri namazon ki tarah poori kare. Salam pherne ke baad do khutbe imaam padhe phir dua mange khutba e oola (pahla khutba) shuru karne se pehle imaam mimbar par khada hokar 5 baar aahista Allahu akbar kahe ke ye sunnat hai.

Sawal: eid ul fitr ke din kaun kaun se kaam mustahab hain?

Jawab: hajamat banwana, nakhun tarashwana, ghusl karna, miswak karna, achche kapde pahanna, khushboo lagana, subah ki namaz muhalla ki masjid mein padhna, eidgah sawere jana, namaz se pehle sadqa e fitr ada karna, eidgah tak paidal jana, doosre raste se wapas aana, namaz ke liye jane se pehle taak yani 3 ya 5 ya 7 khajoorein kha lena aur khajoorein na ho to koi meethi cheez khana, khushi zahir karna, aapas mein mubarakbad dena aur

eidgah itminan wa waqaar ke sath neeche nigah kiye huye jana ye sab baatein eidul fitr ke din mustahab hain.

Sawal: eid ul azha ke tamam ahkaam eidul fitr ki tarah hain ya kuch farq hai?

Jawab: eid ul fitr ki tarah hain sirf baaz baaton mein farq hai aur wo ye hain:
(1) eidul azha mein mustahab ye hai namaz ada karne se pehle kuch na khaye agarche qurbani na karni ho aur agar kha liya to karahat nahi,
(2) eidul azha ke din eidgah ke rasta mein buland aawaz se takbeer kahta hua jaye,
(3) qurbani karni ho to mustahab ye hai ki 1 se 10 zilhijja tak na hajamat banwaye aur na nakhun tarashwaye,
(4) 9vi zilhijja ki fajr se 13vi ki asr tak har namaz e farz panjgana ke baad jo jama'at mustahabba ke sath ada ki gai ho ek baar buland aawaz se takbeer kahna wajib hai aur teen baar afzal ise takbeer e tashreeq kehte hain wo ye hai-

اَللّٰہُ اَکْبَرُ اَللّٰہُ اَکْبَرُ لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلاَّ اللّٰہُ وَاللّٰہُ اَکْبَرُ اَللّٰہُ اَکْبَرُ وَلِلّٰہِ الْحَمْد

'Allahu akbar Allahu akbar la ilaha illallahu wallahu akbar Allahu akbar Allahu akbar wa lillahil hamd'

Qurbani ka bayan

Sawal: qurbani karna kis par wajib hai?

Jawab: qurbani karna har maalike nisab par wajib hai.

Sawal: qurbani ka maalike nisab kaun hai?

Jawab: qurbani ka maalike nisab wo shakhs hai jo 52.5 tola chandi ya 7.5 tola sona ya in mein se kisi ek ki qeemat ka samane tijarat ya samane ghaire tijarat ka maalik ho ya in mein se kisi ek ki qeemat bhar ke rupya ka maalik ho aur mamlooka (jo uski milkiyat ho) cheezein haajat e asliya se zaaed (zyada) ho.

Sawal: maalike nisab par apne naam se zindagi mein sirf ek baar qurbani karna wajib hai ya har saal?

Jawab: agar har saal maalik e nisab hai to har saal apne naam se qurbani karna wajib hai aur agar doosre ki taraf se bhi karna chahta ho to uske liye doosri qurbani ka intizam kare.

Sawal: qurbani karne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: qurbani ka tareeqa ye hai ki janwar ko bayein pahloo par is tarah litaye ki munh qibla ki taraf ho aur

apna daaya paanv us ke pahloo par rakh kar tez chhuri lekar ye dua padhe:

إِنِّيْ وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِيْ فَطَرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ حَنِيْفًا وَّمَآ اَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ ،
اِنَّ صَلَاتِيْ وَنُسُكِيْ وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِيْ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَبِذٰلِكَ اُمِرْتُ
وَاَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ مِنْكَ وَلَكَ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ـ

Padh kar zabah kare phir ye dua padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ تَقَبَّلْ مِنِّيْ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَ مِنْ خَلِيْلِكَ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ
وَحَبِيْبِكَ مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Agar doosre ki taraf se qurbani kare to 'minni' ki bajaye 'min' kah kar uska naam le.

Sawal: sahibe nisab agar kisi wajah se apne naam qurbani na kar saka aur qurbani ke din guzar gaye to uske liye kya hukm hai?

Jawab: ek bakri ki qeemat us par sadqa karna wajib hai.

Aqeeqa ka bayan

Sawal: aqeeqa kise kehte hain?

Jawab: bachcha paida hone ke shukriya mein jo janwar zibah kiya jata hai use aqeeqa kehte hain.

Sawal: kin janwaron ko aqeeqa mein zibah kiya jata hai?

Jawab: jin janwaron ko qurbani mein zibah kiya jata hai unhi janwaron ko aqeeqa mein zibah kiya jata hai.

Sawal: ladka aur ladki ke aqeeqa mein kaisa janwar munasib hai?

Jawab: ladka ke aqeeqa mein do bakra aur ladki ke aqeeqa mein ek bakri zibah karna munasib hai aur ladka ke aqeeqa mein bakriyan aur ladki mein bakra kiya jab bhi harj nahi aur pahunch (haisiyat) na ho to ladka mein ek bakra bhi zibah kar sakte hain aur aqeeqa mein bada janwar zibah kiya jaye to ladka ke liye 7 hisse mein se do hisse aur ladki ke liye ek hissa kaafi hai.

Sawal: awaam mein mashhoor hai ki bachcha ke maa'n baap, dada, dadi aur nana nani aqeeqa ka gosht na khayein kya ye sahi hai?

Jawab: ghalat hai maa'n baap, dada dadi aur nana nani waghaira sab kha sakte hain.

Sawal: aqeeqa ke liye kaun sa din behtar hai?

Jawab: aqeeqa ke liye bachcha ki paidaish ka 7va din behtar hai aur 7ve din na kar sakein to jab chahein kare sunnat ada ho jayegi.

Sawal: ladka ke aqeeqa ki kya dua hai?

Jawab: ladka ke aqeeqa ki dua ye hai:

اَللّٰهُمَّ هٰذِهٖ عَقِيْقَةُ ابْنِىْ فُلَانْ دَمُهَا بِدَمِهٖ وَلَحْمُهَا بِلَحْمِهٖ وَشَحْمُهَا بِشَحْمِهٖ
وَعَظْمُهَا بِعَظْمِهٖ وَجِلْدُهَا بِجِلْدِهٖ وَشَعْرُهَا بِشَعْرِهٖ اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا فِدَآءً لِّابْنِىْ
فُلَان مِنَ النَّارِ وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنْهُ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَهَا مِنْ نَبِيِّكَ الْمُصْطَفٰى وَحَبِيْبِكَ
الْمُجْتَبٰى عَلَيْهِ التَّحِيَّةُ وَالثَّنَاءِ اِنَّ صَلَاتِىْ وَنُسُكِىْ وَ مَحْيَاىَ وَمَمَاتِىْ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ
الْعٰلَمِيْنَ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَبِذٰلِكَ اُمِرْتُ وَاَنَا اِمِنَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ مِنْكَ وَلَكَ
بِسْمِ اللهِ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر

keh kar zibah kare.

Note : 'fulaan' ki jagah bete ka naam le agar doosre ke bete ka aqeeqa kare to 'ibne fulaan' ki jagah ladka aur uske baap ka naam le.

Sawal: ladki ke aqeeqa ki kya dua hai?

Jawab: ladki ke aqeeqa ki dua ye hai-

اَللّٰهُمَّ هٰذِهٖ عَقِيْقَةُ بِنْتِىْ فُلَانَةَ دَمُهَا بِدَمِهَا وَلَحْمُهَا بِلَحْمِهَا وَشَحْمُهَا
بِشَحْمِهَا وَعَظْمُهَا بِعَظْمِهَا وَجِلْدُهَا بِجِلْدِهَا وَشَعْرُهَا بِشَعْرِهَا اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا
فِدَاءً لِبِنْتِىْ فُلَانَةَ مِنَ النَّارِ وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنْهَا كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَهَا مِنْ نَبِيِّكَ الْمُصْطَفٰى
وَحَبِيْبِكَ الْمُجْتَبٰى عَلَيْهِ التَّحِيَّةُ وَالثَّنَاءِ اِنَّ صَلَاتِىْ وَنُسُكِىْ وَ مَحْيَاىَ وَمَمَاتِىْ
لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَبِذٰلِكَ اُمِرْتُ وَاَنَا اِمِنَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ
مِنْكَ وَلَكَ بِسْمِ اللهِ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر

keh kar zibah kare.

Note : 'fulaana' ki jagah apni beti ka naam lo agar dusre ki ladki ka aqiqah kare to 'binte fulaana' ki jagah ladki aur us ke baap ka naam le.

Sawal: agar ye dua na padhe to aqeeqa hoga ya nahi?

Jawab: agar ye dua na padhe aur aqeeqa ki niyyat se bismillahi allahu akbar (بِسْمِ اللّٰہِ اَللّٰہُ اَکْبَرْ) kah kar zabah kar de to bhi aqeeqa ho jayega. *(bahaare shariat)*

Namaze janaza ka bayan

Sawal: namaze janaza farz hai ya wajib?

Jawab: namaze janaza farze kifaya hai yani agar ek shakhs ne padh li to sab chhutkara pa gaye aur agar khabar ho jane ke baad kisi ne na padhi to sab gunahgar huye.

Sawal: janaza mein kitni cheezein farz hain?

Jawab: do cheezein farz hain:
(1) Allahu akbar kahna
(2) qiyaam yani khada hona.

Sawal: namaze janaza mein kitni cheezein sunnatein hain?

Jawab: namaze janaza mein teen cheezein sunnat e muakkadah hain:
(1) Allah ta'ala ki sana,
(2) Huzoor alaihissalatu wassalam par durood,
(3) mayyit ke liye dua.

Sawal: namaze janaza padhne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: pehle niyyat kare niyyat ki maine namaze janaza ki chaar takbeeron ke sath Allah ta'ala ke liye dua is mayyit ke liye (muqtadi itna aur kahe peechhe is imaam ke) munh mera taraf ka'aba shareef ke phir kaano tak donon hath utha kar Allahu akbar kehta hua hath wapas laye aur naaf ke neeche baandh le phir ye sana padhe:

سُبْحٰنَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاؤُكَ وَلَا اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ

Phir baghair hath uthaye Allahu akbar kahe aur duroode ibrahimi padhe jo paanch waqt ki namaz mein padhe jate hain phir baghair hath uthaye Allahu akbar kahe aur baligh ka janaza ho to ye dua padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيْرِنَا وَكَبِيْرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَاُنْثَانَا اَللّٰهُمَّ
مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاَحْيِهٖ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ

Iske baad chauthi takbeer kahe phir baghair koi dua padhe hath khol kar salam pher de aur nabalig bachche ka janaza ho to ye dua padhi jaye:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّ ذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَّمُشَفَّعًا

Aur agar nabalig ladki ka janaza ho to ye dua padhe,

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّ ذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعًا وَّمُشَفَّعَةً

Sawal: asr ya fajr ki namaz ke baad janaza padhna kaisa hai?

Jawab: jaaiz hai aur ye jo awaam mein mashhoor hai ki nahi jaaiz hai ghalat hai.

Sawal: kya sooraj nikalne, doobne aur zawaal ke waqt namaze janaza padhna makrooh hai?

Jawab: janaza agar unhi waqton mein laya gaya to namaz unhi waqton mein padhein koi karahat nahi karahat us soorat mein hain ki pehle tayyar maujood hai aur der ki yahan tak ki waqte karahat aa gaya.

Zakaat ka bayan

Sawal: zakaat farz hai ya wajib?

Jawab: zakaat farz hai iski farziyat ka inkar karne wala kafir aur na ada karne wala faasiq aur adayegi mein der karne wala gunahgar mardoodushshahadah hain (gawahi na dene ke qabil). *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: zakaat farz hone ki shartein kya hain?

Jawab: chand shartein hain: musalman aaqil baligh hona, maal ba qadre nisab ka poore taur par milkiyat mein hona, nisab ka haajate asliya aur kisi ke baqaya se faarigh hona, maale tijarat ya sona chandi hona aur maal par poora saal guzar jana.

Sawal: sona chandi ka nisab kya hai aur un mein kitni zakaat farz hai?

Jawab: sone ka nisab 7.5 tola hai jismein 40va hissa yani 2.125 maasha zakaat farz hai aur chandi ka nisab 52.5 tola hai jis mein ek tola 3 maasha 6 ratti zakaat farz hai. Sona chandi ke bajaye bazar bhaaw se unki qeemat laga kar rupya waghaira bhi dena jaaiz hai.

Sawal: kya sona chandi ke zewraat mein bhi zakaat wajib hoti hai?

Jawab: haan sona chandi ke zewraat mein bhi zakaat wajib hoti hai.

Sawal: tijarati maal ka nisab kya hai?

Jawab: tijarati maal ki qeemat lagayi jaye phir usse sona chandi ka nisab poora ho to uske hisab se zakaat nikali jaye.

Sawal: kam se kam kitne rupye ho ki jin par zakaat wajib hoti hai?

Jawab: agar sona chandi na ho aur na maale tijarat ho to kam se kam itne rupye ho ki bazar mein 52.5 tola chandi ya 7.5 tola sona khareeda ja sake to un rupyo ki zakaat wajib hoti hai.

Sawal: haajate asliya kise kehte hain?

Jawab: zindagi basar karne ke liye jis cheez ki zarurat hoti hai jaise jaade aur garmiyon mein pehanne ke kapde, khanadaari ke saman, peshwaron ke aauzaar aur sawari ke liye cycle aur motor waghaira ye sab haajat e asliya mein se hain inmein zakaat wajib nahi.

Sawal: nisab ka dain (qarz) se faarigh hone ka kya matlab hai?

Jawab: iska matlab ye hai ki maalike nisab par kisi ka baaqi na ho ya itna ho ki agar baaqi ada kar de to bhi nisab bacha rahe to is soorat mein zakaat wajib hai aur agar baaqi itna ho ki ada kar de to nisab na rahe to is soorat mein zakaat wajib nahi.

Sawal: maal par poora saal guzar jane ka kya matlab hai?

Jawab: iska matlab ye hai ki haajate asliya se jis tareekh ko poora nisab bach gaya us tareekh se nisab ka saal shuru ho gaya phir saal e aainda agar usi tareekh ko poora nisab paaya gaya to zakaat dena wajib hai agar darmiyane saal mein nisab ki kami ho gayi to ye kami kuch asar na karegi.

Ushr ka bayan

Sawal: kin cheezon ki paidawar mein ushr wajib hai?

Jawab: gehoo, jau, jwaar, baajra, dhaan aur har qism ke ghalle aur alsi, kusum, akhrot, badam aur har qism ke mewe, rui, phool, ganna, kharbooza, tarbooz, kheera, kakadi, baigan aur har qism ki tarkaari sab mein ushr wajib hai thoda paida ho ya zyada.

Sawal: kin sooraton mein 10va hissa aur kin sooraton mein 20va hissa wajib hota hai?

Jawab: jo paidawar barish ya zameen ki nami se ho us mein 10va hissa wajib hota hai aur jo paidawar charse dol, pumping machine ya tube weil waghaira ke paani se ho ya khareede huye paani se ho usmein 20va hissa wajib hota hai.

Sawal: kya kheti akhrajaat (kharcha) hal bail aur kaam

karne walo ki mazdoori nikaal kar 10va 20va wajib hota hai?

Jawab: nahi balki poori paidawar ka 10va 20va wajib hota hai.

Sawal: government ko jo maal guzari di jati hai wo ushr ki raqam se mujra ki jayegi ya nahi?

Jawab: wo raqam ushr se mujra nahi ki jayegi.

Sawal: zameen agar batai par di to ushr kis par wajib hai?

Jawab: zameen agar batai par di to ushr donon par wajb hai.

Zakaat ka maal kin logon par kharch kiya jaye

Sawal: zakaat aur ushr ka maal kin logon ko diya jata hai?

Jawab: jin logon ko diya jata hai un mein se kuch ye hain:
(1) faqeer yani wo shakhs ki jiske paas kuch maal hai lekin nisab bhar nahi,
(2) miskeen yani wo shakhs ki jiske paas khane ke liye ghalla aur badan chhipane ke liye kapda bhi na ho,
(3) qarzdaar yani wo shakhs ki jiske zimma qarz ho aur uske paas qarz se faazil koi maal ba qadr e nisab na ho,

(4) musafir jiske paas safar ki haalat mein maal na raha use zarurat bhar ko zakaat dena jaaiz hai.

Sawal: kin logon ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi?

Jawab: jin logon ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi un mein se kuch ye hain:
(1) maaldar yani wo shakhs jo maalik e nisab ho,
(2) bani hashim yani Hazrate Ali, Hazrate Ja'afar, Hazrate Aqeel aur Hazrate Abbas wa Haaris bin Abdul Muttalib ki awlad ko dena jaaiz nahi,
(3) apni nasl aur fara yani maa'n, baap, dada dadi, nana nani waghairaum aur beta, beti, pota, poti, nawasa nawasi ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi,
(4) aurat apne shauhar ko aur shauhar apni aurat ko agarche talaaq de di ho jab tak ki iddat mein ho zakaat nahi de sakta,
(5) maaldar mard ke nabalig bachche ko zakaat nahi de sakta aur maaldar ki baligh aulad ko jab ki maalik e nisab na ho de sakta hai,
(6) wahabi ya kisi doosre murtad badmazhab aur kafir ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: sayyad ko zakaat dena jaaiz hai ya nahi?

Jawab: sayyad ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi isliye ki wo bhi bani hashim mein se hain.

Sawal: zakaat ka paisa masjid mein lagana jaaiz hai ya nahi?

Jawab: zakaat ka maal masjid mein lagana, madarsa tameer karna ya usse mayyit ko kafan dena ya kunwa banwana jaaiz nahi yani agar in cheezon mein zakaat ka maal kharch karega to zakaat ada na hogi. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: kuchh log apne aap ko khandani faqeer kehte hain unko zakaat aur ghalla ka ushr dena jaaiz hai ya nahi?

Jawab: agar wo log sahibe nisab ho to unhein zakaat aur ushr dena jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: kin logon ko zakaat dena afzal hai?

Jawab: zakaat aur sadaqaat mein afzal ye hai ki pehle apne bhai bahnon ko de, phir unki awlad ko, phir chacha aur phoophiyon ko, phir unki awlad ko, phir mamoo aur khala ko, phir unki aulad ko, phir doosre rishtedaron ko, phir padosiyon ko, phir apne pesha walo ko, phir apne shahar ya gaanv ke rahne walo ko aur aise talibe ilm ko bhi zakaat dena afzal hai jo ilm deen hasil kar raha ho basharte ke ye log maalik e nisab na ho.

Sadqa e fitr ka bayan

Sawal: sadqa e fitr dena kis par wajib hota hai?

Jawab: har maalike nisab par apni taraf se aur apni har nabaligh aulad ki taraf se ek ek sadqa e fitr dena eidul fitr ke din wajib hota hai.

Sawal: sadqa e fitr ki miqdaar kya hai?

Jawab: sadqa e fitr ki miqdaar ye hai ki gehoo ya uska aataa aadha sa'a dein aur khajoor, munaqqa ya jau ya us ka aataa ek sa'a dein aur agar in chaaron ke ilawa koi doosra ghalla dena chahein to qeemat ka lihaz karna yani us cheez ka aadhe sa'a gehoo ya ek sa'a jau ki qeemat ka hona zaroori hai.

Sawal: sa'a kitni miqdaar ka hota hai?

Jawab: aala darja ki tahqeeq aur ahtiyaat ye hai ki sa'a ka wazan 351 rupya bhar hota hai aur aadha sa'a 175 rupye athanni bhar upar.

Sawal: naye wazan se sa'a kitne ka hota hai?

Jawab: naye wazan se ek sa'a 4 kilo aur taqreeban 94 gram hota hai aur aadha sa'a 2 kilo taqreeban 47 gram ka hota

hai.

Sawal: agar gehoo ya jau dene ki bajaye unki qeemat di jaye to kya hukm hai?

Jawab: gehoo ya jau dene ke bajaye unki qeemat dena afzal hai.

Sawal: sadqa e fitr kin logon ko dena jaaiz hai?

Jawab: jin logon ko zakaat dena jaaiz hai unko sadqa e fitr bhi dena jaaiz hai aur jin logon ko zakaat dena jaaiz nahi unko sadqa e fitr bhi dena jaaiz nahi.

Roza ka bayan

Sawal: roza kise kehte hain?

Jawab: subhe sadiq se ghuroobe aaftab (sooraj doobne) tak niyyat ke sath khane, peene aur jima (humbistari) se rukne ka naam roza hai.

Sawal: ramzan shareef ke roze kin logon par farz hain?

Jawab: ramzan shareef ke roze har musalman aaqil baligh mard aur aurat par farz hain inki farziyat ka inkar karne wala kafir aur bila uzr chhodne wala sakht gunahgar aur

faasiq mardoodushshahadah hai aur bachcha ki umr jab 10 saal ho jaye aur usmein roza rakhne ki taqat ho to us se roza rakhwaya jaye aur na rakhe to maar kar rakhwayein.

Sawal: kin sooraton mein roza na rakhne ki ijazat hai?

Jawab: jin sooraton mein roza na rakhne ki ijazat hai unmein se baaz ye hain:
(1) safar yani teen din ki raah ke irada se bahar nikalna lekin agar safar mein mashaqqat na ho to roza rakhna afzal hai,
(2-3) haamila aur doodh pilane wali aurat ko apni jaan ya bachcha ka sahi andesha ho to is haalat mein roza na rakhne ki ijazat hai,
(4) marz yani mareez ko marz badh jane ya der mein achcha hone ya tandurust ko beemar ho jane ka ghaalib guman ho to us din roza na rakhna jaaiz hai,
(5) shaikhe faani yani wo boodha ki na ab roza rakh sakta hai aur na aainda usmein itni taqat aane ki ummeed hai ki rakh sakega to use roza na rakhne ki ijazat hai aur haiz wa nifaas ki halaton mein roza rakhna jaaiz nahi.

Sawal: kya upar bayan kiye huye logon ko baad mein roza ki qaza karna farz hai?

Jawab: haan uzr khatm ho jane ke baad sab logon ko roza

ki qaza karna farz hai aur shaikhe faani agar jaadon mein (thand ke mausam mein) qaza rakh sakta hai to rakhe warna har roza ke badle donon waqt ek miskeen ko pet bhar kar khana khilaye ya har roza ke badle sadqa e fitr ki miqdaar miskeen ko de de.

Sawal: jin logon ko roza na rakhne ki ijazat hai kya wo kisi cheez ko ailaniya kha pi sakte hain?

Jawab: nahi! unhein bhi ailanya kisi cheez ko khane peene ki ijazat nahi.

Sawal: ramzan ke roze ki niyyat kis tarah ki jati hai?

Jawab: niyyat dil ke irada ka naam hai magar zubaan se kah lena mustahab hai agar raat mein niyyat kare to yoon kahe:

نَوَيْتُ اَنْ اَصُومَ غَدًا لِلّٰهِ تَعَالٰى مِنْ فَرْضِ رَمَضَانْ

aur din mein niyyat kare to yoon kahe,

نَوَيْتُ اَنْ اَصُومَ هٰذَا الْيَوْمَ لِلّٰهِ تَعَالٰى مِنْ فَرْضِ رَمَضَانْ

Sawal: roza iftar karne ke waqt kaunsi dua padhi jati hai?

Jawab: ye dua padhi jati hai:

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ اٰمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَعَلٰى رِزْقِكَ اَفْتَرْتُ فَاغْفِرْلِیْ مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَآ اَخَّرْتُ

Roza todne aur na todne wali cheezon ka bayan

Sawal: kin cheezon se roza toot jata hai?

Jawab: khane peene se roza toot jata hai jabki rozadar hona yaad ho aur huqqa beedi cigarette waghaira peene aur paan ya sirf tambakoo khane se bhi basharte ke yaad ho roza jata rahta hai, kulli karne mein bila irada paani halaq se utar gaya ya naak mein paani chadhaya aur dimagh tak chadh gaya ya kaan mein tel tapkaya ya naak mein dawa chadhai agar rozadar hona yaad hai to roza toot gaya warna nahi, qasdan (jaanboojh kar) munh bhar qay (ulti, vomiting) ki aur rozadar hona yaad hai to roza jata raha aur munh bhar na ho to nahi aur agar bila ikhtiyar qay ho aur munh bhar na ho to roza na gaya aur agar munh bhar ho to lautane ki soorat mein jata raha warna nahi. *(bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: kin cheezon se roza nahi toot'ta?

Jawab: bhool kar khane peene se roza nahi toot'ta, tel ya surma lagane aur makkhi dhunwa ya aate waghaira ka ghubar (garda) halaq mein jane se roza nahi jata, kulli ki aur paani bilkul ugal diya sirf kuch tari munh mein baaqi rah gayi thi thook ke sath use nigal gaya ya kaan mein paani chala gaya ya khankar munh mein aaya aur kha gaya agarche kitna hi ho roza na jayega, ehtelaam hua ya

gheebat (chughli) ki to roza na gaya agarche gheebat sakht kabeera (bada) gunah hai aur janabat (napaki) ki halat mein subah ki balki agarche saare din junub (napak) raha roza na gaya magar itni der tak jaanboojh kar ghusl na karna ki namaz qaza ho jaye gunah aur haraam hai.

Roza ke makroohaat

Sawal: kin cheezon se roza makrooh ho jata hai?

Jawab: jhoot, gheebat, chughli, gaali dene, behooda baat karne aur kisi ko takleef dene se roza makrooh ho jata hai.

Sawal: kya rozadar ko kulli karne ke liye munh bhar paani lena makrooh hai?

Jawab: haan rozadar ko kulli karne ke liye munh bhar paani lena makrooh hai.

Sawal: kya roza ki halat mein khushboo sunghna, tel malish karna aur surma lagana makrooh hai?

Jawab: nahi roza ki halat mein khushboo sunghna, tel malish karna aur surma lagana makrooh nahi magar mardon ko zeenat ke liye surma lagana humesha makrooh hai aur roza ki halat mein ba darja e awla (zarur) makrooh hai. *(bahaare shariat, durre mukhtar)*

Sawal: kya roza mein miswak karna makrooh hai?

Jawab: nahi! roza mein miswak karna makrooh nahi balki jaise aur dinon mein miswak karna sunnat hai vaise hi roza mein bhi miswak karna masnoon hai chahe miswak khushk ho ya tar (geeli) aur zawaal se pehle kare ya baad mein kisi waqt makrooh nahi.

Nikah ka bayan

Sawal: nikah karna kaisa hai?

Jawab: jo shakhs naan wa nafqa ki qudrat rakhta ho agar use yaqeen ho ke nikah nahi karega to gunah mein mubtala ho jayega to aise shakhs ko nikah karna farz hai aur agar gunah ka yaqeen nahi balki sirf khatra hai to nikah karna wajib hai aur shahwat (laalsa) ka bahut zyada ghalba na ho to nikah karna sunnate muakkada hai aur agar is baat ka khatra hai ke nikah karega to naan wa nafqa na de sakega ya nikah ke baad jo faraiz mut'alliqa hain unhein poora na kar sakega to nikah karna makrooh hai aur in baaton ka khatra hi nahi balki yaqeen ho to nikah karna haraam hai.

(durre mukhtar, bahaare shariat)

Sawal: kin auraton se nikah karna haraam hai?

Jawab: maa'n, beti, bahan, phoophi, khala, bhateeji, bhanji, doodh pilane wali maa'n, doodh shareeki bahan, saas, madkhoola beevi ki beti, nasabi beta ki beevi, do bahanon ko ikattha karna, shauhar wali aurat, kafir asliya aur murtada wahabiya in sab se nikah haraam hai is mas'ala ki mazeed tafseel bahaare shariat waghaira se maloom karein.

Sawal: agar ladki ladka nabaligh ho to nikah kaise hoga?

Jawab: agar nabaligh ho to unke vali ki ijazat se hoga.

Sawal: vali hone ka haq kisko hai?

Jawab: agar aurat majnoon (pagal) hai aur bete vaali hai to us ke bete ko vali hone ka haq hai, phir us ke pota par pota waghaira ko, agar ye na ho ya jiska nikah hai wo nabaligh ho to baap vali hoga, agar ye na ho to dada, phir pardada waghairahum, phir haqeeqi bhai, phir sautela bhai, phir haqeeqi bhai ka beta, phir sautele bhai ka beta, phir haqeeqi chacha, phir sautela chacha, phir haqeeqi chacha ka beta, phir sautela chacha ka beta, phir baap ka haqeeqi chacha, phir sautele chacha, phir baap ke haqeeqi chacha ka beta, phir sautele chacha ka beta, khulasa ye hai ki us khandan mein sab se zyada qareeb ka rishtedar jo mard ho wahi vali hoga aur agar ye sab na ho to maa'n vali hain, phir dadi, phir nani, phir beti, phir poti

waghaira phir nana.

Nikah padhne ka tareeqa

Sawal: nikah padhne ka tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: nikah padhne ka behtar tareeqa ye hai ki dulhan agar baligh ho to nikah padhne wala dulhan se warna uske vali se ijazat le kar majlise nikah mein aaye dulha ko panchon kalime ya kalima e tayyiba aur imaan e mujmal wa mufassal padhaye phir khade ho kar khutba e nikah padhe aur baith kar padhna bhi jaaiz hai, phir dulha ki taraf mukhatib ho kar yoon kahe ki maine ba haisiyat wakil fulana binte fulana (jaise hinda binte zaid) ko itne mahar ke badle aapke nikah mein diya kya aap ne qubool kiya jab dulha qabool kar le to nikah padhne wala dulha dulhan ke darmiyan ulfat wa muhabbat ki dua kare.

Talaaq ka bayan

Sawal: talaaq kise kehte hain?

Jawab: aurat nikah se shauhar ki paband ho jati hai us pabandi ke utha dene ko talaaq kehte hain.

Sawal: talaaq dena kaisa hain?

Jawab: talaaq dena jaaiz hai lekin baghair wajhe sharai mana hai aur wajhe sharai ho to talaaq dena mubaah hai balki agar aurat shauhar ko ya doosron ko takleef deti ho ya namaz na padhti ho to talaaq dena mustahab hai aur agar shauhar namard ho ya us par kisi ne jadoo kar diya ho ki humbistari (sambhog) nahi kar pata aur uske door karne ki bhi koi soorat nazar nahi aati to in sooraton mein talaaq dena wajib hai agar talaaq nahi di to gunahgar hoga. *(durre mukhtar, bahaare shariat)*

Sawal: talaaq dene ka behtareen tareeqa kya hai?

Jawab: talaaq dene ka behtareen tareeqa ye hai ke jis tuhr (paaki ke din) mein humbistari (sambhog) na ki ho usmein ek talaaqe raj'ee de aur aurat ke qareeb na jaye yahan tak ke iddat guzar jaye aur ek talaaq e baa'in de to bhi jaaiz hai aur agar aurat madkhoola ho yani shauhar usse humbistari (sambhog) kar chuka ho to teen talaaq na de ki is soorat mein baghair halaala dobara nikah na hoga aur agar shauhar ne usse humbistari nahi ki hai to in lafzon ke sath talaaq na de ki maine use teen talaaq di ya talaaq e mughallaza di ke is soorat mein wo bhi baghair halaalah talaaq dene wale ke liye halaal na hogi.

Iddat ka bayan

Sawal: iddat kitne din ki hoti hai?

Jawab: bewa (widhwa, widows) aurat agar haamila ho to uski iddat bachcha paida hona hai aur agar haamila na ho to uski iddat 4 mahine 10 din hai aur talaaq wali aurat agar haamila ho to uski iddat bhi bachcha janna (paida hona) hai aur talaaq wali aurat agar aaesa yani 55 saala ya nabaligh ho to uski iddat 3 maah hai aur talaaq wali aurat agar haamila, nabalig ya 55 saala na ho yani haiz wali ho to uski iddat 3 haiz hai chahe ye teen haiz teen maah ya teen saal ya usse zyada mein aaye.

Note : (1) talaaq wali gair madkhoola aurat yani jisse shauhar ne humbistari nahi ki hai uske liye koi iddat nahi. (2) awaam mein jo mashhoor hai ki talaaq wali aurat ki iddat 3 mahine 13 din hai to ye bilkul ghalat aur be buniyad hai jiski shariyat mein koi asl nahi.

Khane ka bayan

Khana khane se pehle aur baad mein donon hath gatton tak dhoye sirf ek hath ya sirf ungliyan na dhoye ki sunnat ada na hogi, khane se pehle hath dho kar ponchhna mana hai aur khane ke baad hath dho kar ponchh le ke khane ka asar baaqi na rahe, bismillah padh kar khana shuru karein agar shuru mein bismillah padhna bhool jaye to jab yaad aaye ye dua padhe,

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ فِيْ اَوَّلِهٖ وَاٰخِرِهٖ

Roti par koi cheez na rakhi jaye aur hath roti se na

ponchhe, nange sar khana adab ke khilaaf hai, khana dahine hath se khayein bayein hath se khana shaitan ka kaam hai, khane ke waqt baaya paanv bichha dein aur dahina khada rakhein ya sureen (put'tha) par baithe aur donon ghutne khade rakhe, khane ke waqt baatein karta rahe bilkul chup chap rahna majoosiyon ka tareeqa hai magar buri baatein na bake balki achchi baatein karein, khane ke baad ungliyan chaat le aur bartan ko bhi ungliyon se ponchh kar chaat le, khane ki shuruaat namak se ki jaye aur khatm bhi usi par kare ki us se bahut si beemariyan khatm ho jati hain, khane ke baad ye dua padhe,

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَكَفَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ

Peene ka bayan

Paani bismillah padh kar dahine hath se peeye bayein hath se peena shaitan ka kaam hai aur teen saans mein peeye har martaba bartan ko munh se hata kar saans le, pehli aur doosri martaba ek ek ghoont piye aur teesri saans mein jitna chahe pi daale, khade ho kar paani hargiz na piye, hadees shareef mein hai ki jo shakhs bhool kar aisa kar daale wo qay kar de aur paani ko choos kar peeye gat gat gat bade ghoont na peeye, jab pi chuke to alhamdulillah kahe, peene ke baad gilaas waghaira ka bacha hua paani phenkna israaf wa gunah hai, surahi mein munh laga kar paani peena mana hai, isi tarah lote

ki tonti se bhi paani peena mana hai magar jab ki dekh liya ho ki unmein koi cheez nahi hai to haraj nahi.

Libaas (pahnawe) ka bayan

Itna libaas zarur pehnein ki jis se satre aurat ho jaye, auratein bahut barik aur chust kapda hargiz na pehnein ke jisse badan ke hisse zahir ho ki auraton ko aisa kapda pehanna haraam hai aur mard bhi pajaama ya tahband itna barik na pehnein ki jis se badan ki rangat jhalke aur satr (chhupaw) na ho ke mardon ko bhi aisa pajaama wa tahband pahanna haraam hai aur dhoti na pahanein ki dhoti pehanna hinduon ka tareeqa hai aur usse satr bhi nahi hota ki chalne mein raan ka pichhla hissa khul jata hai musalmanon ko is se bachna zaroori hai aur nicker janghiyan (shorts chadde)[1] hargiz na pahanein ki haraam hai lekin tahband waghaira ke neeche pehnein to koi haraj nahi.

Zeenat (singhaar) ka bayan

Mardon ko sone ki anguthi pehanna haraam hai aur chaandi ki sirf ek anguthi ek nag wali jo wazan mein 4.5 maasha (4.66 gram) se kam ho pahan sakte hain aur kai anguthi ya ek anguthi kai nag wali ya chhalle nahi pahan

[1] Isi tarah aaj kal jise “Bermuda” kehte hain jo half pant bhi kehlata hai, is mein ghutne aur jaangh khule hote hain, ise pehanna bhi jaaiz nahin

sakte ki najaaiz hai aur auratein sona chaandi ki har qism ki anguthiyan aur chhalle pahan sakti hain lekin doosri dhaaton (metal) ki anguthiyan jaise tamba, peetal, loha aur jasta waghaira to ye mard wa aurat donon ke liye najaaiz hain. Ladkiyon ko sone chaandi ke zewar pahnana jaaiz hai ladkon ko haraam hai pahnane wale gunahgar honge isi tarah ladkiyon ke hath paanv mein mehendi lagana jaaiz hai aur ladkon ke hath paanv mein zeenat ke liye mehendi lagana najaaiz hai.

Sone (sleeping) ka bayan

Mustahab ye hai ki ba wuzu soye aur kuchh der dahini karwat par dahine hath ko rukhsar (gaal) ke neeche rakh kar qibla ki taraf munh karke soye, phir uske baad bayein karwat par, pet ke bal na lete, hadees shareef mein hai ki is tarah letne (sone) ko Allah ta'ala pasand nahi farmata aur paanv par paanv rakhna mana hai jab ki chit leta ho aur ye us soorat mein hai jab ki tahband pahne ho aur ek paanv khada ho ki is tarah be satri (bepardagi) ka andesha (khatra) hai aur aisi chhat par sona mana hai ki jis par girne se koi rok na ho aur ladka jab 10 saal ka ho jaye to apni maa'n ya behan waghaira ke sath na sulaya jaye balki is umr ka ladka itne bade ladkon ya mardon ke sath bhi na soye aur din ke shuru hissa mein sona ya maghrib wa isha ke darmiyan sona makrooh hai aur humare mulk (country) mein uttar (north) janib paanv phaila kar sona

bila shubah jaaiz hai use najaaiz samajhna ghalati hai aur jab so kar uthe to ye dua padhe,

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہِ الَّذِیْ اَحْیَانَ بَعْدَمَآ اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَیْہِ النُّشُوْرُ

Fatiha ka tariqa

Pehle 3 ya 5 ya 7 baar durood shareef padhe, phir kam se kam chaaron qul, soorah fatiha aur alif laam mim se muflihoon tak, phir aakhir mein 3 ya 5 ya 7 baar durood shareef padhe aur bargahe ilaahi mein hath utha kar yoon dua kare ya Allah! humne jo kuchh durood shareef padha hai aur qur'an majeed ki aayatein tilawat ki hain unka sawab (agar khana ya shireeni ho to itna aur kahe ke is khana aur shireeni ka sawab) meri taraf se huzoor sarware kaynaat alaihissalam ko nazr pahuncha de phir unke waseele se tamam ambiya e kiraam alaihimussalam wa sahaba aur tamam auliya wa ulama ko ata farma (phir agar kisi khaas buzurg ko sawab pahunchana ho to unka naam khusoosiyat se le jaise yoon kahe ke) khusoosan Hazrate Ghause paak radiyallahu ta'ala anhu ya Khwaja Ajmeri radiyallahu ta'ala anhu ko nazr pahuncha de aur phir tamam momineen wa mominaat ki arwaah ko sawab ata farma aur kisi aam aadmi ko sawab pahunchana ho to uska zikr khusoosiyat se kare jaise yoon kahe ke khusoosan humare walid, walida ya dada, dadi ya nana nani ki rooh ko sawab pahuncha de.

اٰمِیْنَ یَارَبَّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ بِرَحْمَتِکَ یَآاَرْحَمَ الرّٰحِمِیْنَ

Islami kalime

Awwal kalima: Tayyib

لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

Tarjama: Allah ta'ala ke siwa koi ibadat ke laaiq nahi, Muhammad ﷺ Allah ta'ala ke rasool hain.

Doosra kalima: Shahadat

اَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اَلاَّ اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

Tarjama: main gawahi deta hun ki Allah ta'ala ke siwa koi ibadatke laayiq nahin aur main gawahi deta hoon ke Muhammad ﷺ us ke bande aur us ke rasool hain.

Teesra kalima: Tamjeed

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيْمِ

Tarjama: Allah ta'ala har aeb se paak hai aur sab tareef Allah ta'ala ke liye hai aur Allah ta'ala ke siwa koi ibadat ke laaiq nahi aur Allah sabse bada hai aur taaqat wa quwwat dene wala sirf khudaa e buzurg wa bartar hai.

Chautha kalima: Tauheed

لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلاَّ اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيْتُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَّا يَمُوْتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ ، وَهُوَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ

Tarjama: Allah ta'ala ke siwa koi mabood nahi wo akela hai us ka koi sajhi (partner) nahi usi ke liye badshahat hai aur usi ke liye tareef hai wahi zindagi deta hai aur wahi maut deta hai aur wo zinda hai kabhi na marega usi ke haath mein har qism ki bhalai hai aur wo sab kuchh kar sakta hai.

Panchwa kalima: astaghfar

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللّٰهَ رَبِّيْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ اَذْنَبْتُهٗ عَمَدًا اَوْ خَطَاً سِرًّا اَوْ عَلَانِيَةً وَّاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ مِنَ
الذَّنْبِ الَّذِيْ اَعْلَمُ وَمِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِيْ لَا اَعْلَمُ ، اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوْبِ وَسَتَّارُ
الْعُيُوْبِ وَغَفَّارُ الذُّنُوْبِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيْمِ

Tarjama: Main Allah se maafi mangta hoon jo mera rabb hai har gunah se jo maine jaanboojh kar kiya ya bhul kar kiya ya chhup kar kiya ya zaahiran kiya aur mein us ki bargaah main tauba karta hoon us ke huzoor mein is gunah se jo mujhe maloom hai aur jo mujhe maloom nahi beshak tu ghaibon ka janne wala aur tu hi aebon ka dhakne wala aur gunahon se bahot maafi bakhshne wala aur gunahon se bachne ki taqat aur nek kaam karne ki quwat Allah hi ki taraf se hai jo alishan aur azmat wala hai.

Chhatha kalima: Radde kufr

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ اَنْ اُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا وَّاَنَا اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ وَاَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا
اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ تُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّأْتُ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالشِّرْكِ وَالْمَعَاصِيْ كُلِّهَا وَاَسْلَمْتُ وَاٰمَنْتُ

وَاَقُوْلُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

Tarjama: aye Allah beshak mein teri panah chahta hoon tere saath kisi cheez ko shareek karne se ke jis ko mein janta hoon aur main mu'afi chahta hoon tujh se is cheez ki bare mein ke jis ko main nahi janta hoon tauba ki maine is se aur bezaar hua main kufr se, shirk se aur har qism ke gunahon se aur islam laya main aur imaan laya main aur main kehta hoon ki Allah ta'ala ke siwa koi ibadat ke laaiq nahin, muhammad صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ Allah ke rasool hain.

Imaane mujmal

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَآءِهٖ وَصِفَاتِهٖ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ اَحْكَامِهٖ

Tarjama: imaan laya main Allah ta'ala par jaisa ki wo apne naamon aur apni sifaton ke saath hai aur mein ne us ke sab hukmon ko qubool kiya.

Imaane mufassal

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ كُتُبِهٖ وَرَسُوْلِهٖ وَالْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِهٖ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهٖ وَشَرِّهٖ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

Tarjama: imaan laya main Allah ta'ala par, us ke firishton par, us ki kitaabon par, us ke rasoolon par, qiyamat ke din par, is baat par ki taqdeer ki achchhai aur burai Allah ta'ala ki taraf se hai aur main is baat par imaan laya ke marne ke baad phir dobara zindah hona hai.

Durood shareef aur mufeed duayein

(1) is durood shareef ko baad namaze jumu'ah dast bastah Madina munawwara ki taraf mutawajjeh ho kar 100 baar padhe to deen wa dunya ki beshumaar nematon se sarfaraaz ho.

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ الْاُمِّيِّ وَاٰلِهٖ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ صَلَاةً وَّسَلَامًا عَلَيْكَ يَارَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ

(2) pehle dahina qadam rakh kar masjid mein dakhil ho aur ye dua padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

(3) pehle baaya qadam masjid se nikale aur ye dua padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَرَحْمَتِكَ

(4) chaand dekh kar ye dua padhe:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَهِلَّهٗ عَلَيْنَا بِالْاَمْنِ وَالْاِيْمَان، وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْاِسْلَامِ ، رَبِّ وَرَبُّكَ اللّٰهُ يَاهِلَالُ

(5) kashti par sawaar hote waqt ye dua padhe:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ مَجْرِهَا وَمُرْسٰهَا اِنَّ رَبِّيْ لَغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمٌ

(6) motor, train aur riksha waghaira par sawaar hote waqt ye dua padhe:

سُبْحٰنَ الَّذِيْ سَخَّرَ لَنَا هٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهٗ مُقْرِنِيْنَ ، وَاِنَّآ اِلٰى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُوْنَ

(7) jab bura khwab dekhe aur jaag jaye to teen baar:

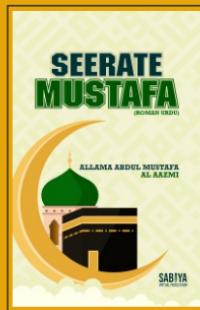
اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ

padhe aur teen baar bayein taraf thooke phir sona chahe to karwat badal kar soye.

(8) jab aasman se taara toot'ta hua dekhe to nigah neechi kar le aur ye dua padhe:

مَاشَاءَ اللّٰهُ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ

(9) andhe, langde aur kodhi waghaira kisi musibat zada ko dekhe to ye dua padhe magar aashoobe chashm (aankh dukhna, aankh aa jana) jukam aur khaarish ke mareezon ko dekh kar ye dua na padhein ki in beemariyon se badan ki islaah hoti hai wo dua ye hai:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ عَافَانِیْ مِمَّا ابْتَلَاكَ بِهٖ وَفَضَّلَنِیْ عَلٰی كَثِیْرٍ مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ تَفْضِیْلاً

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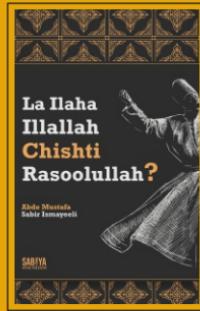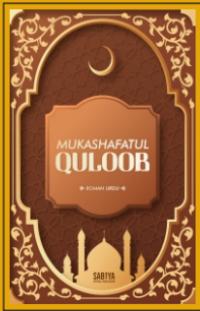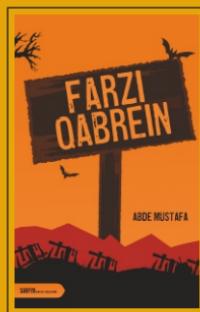
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